Variety Store.

60 DOZEN AMERICAN TOY DRUMS,

150 CASKS OF MARBLES,

300 CASES OF TOYS,

1,500 BOYS' SLEDS,

Just received at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 108 LAKE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Orders from the country solicited.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Harbyn F. Smith, plaintiff, and against John D. Brown and Fernando Jones, defendants, at ten o'clock A. M., on the eighth day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot No. twenty-one [21] in Block Sixty, and the north fifty-five [55] feet of Lot No. one [1] in Block No. five [5], all being in William Jones' Addition to Chicago, in the southwest fractional quarter Section No. twenty-two [22], Township thirty-nine [39] north, Range fourteen [14] east of the third principal meridian; and also Lot No. two [2] in Block No. one [1] in School Section Addition to Chicago; also, Lots Nos. seven and eight [7 and 8] in Block No. sixty [60], in Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition to Chicago, the above described property being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.

Dated the 18th day of October, 1861.

The above sale is postponed to the tenth day of December, 1861, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.

Dated the 8th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, in favor of Frederic H. Winston, Trustee, &c., for the use of Joseph H. Grant, plaintiff, and against Ezekiel H. Hooper, Aaron Haven, Tarlton Jones, Albert Crosby, Charles Walker and Morgan L. Keith, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 8th day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit:—Part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section four (4), township thirty nine (39), north, range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, bounded on the north by lot four (4), block nine (9) Elston's Addition, east by Hawthorn avenue and North Grove street, south by Chicago avenue, and west by Chicago River; together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all in Cook County, State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

The above sale is postponed to the 19th day of December, 1861, at the same hour and place.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 28th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of John F. Forbes, plaintiff, and against Jesse Embree, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Out-lot or Block seventeen [17] in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section seven [7] in Township thirty-nine north of Range fourteen [14] east of the third [3d] principal meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, except the following lots in the subdivision of said block, to wit: Lots one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], twenty-six [26], twenty-seven [27], twenty-eight [28], thirty-four [34], thirty-five [35], thirty-six [36], forty-three [43], forty-four [44], forty-five [45], forty-six [46], forty-seven [47] and forty-eight [48] of Jesse Embree's Subdivision of said Block.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 16th day of November, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1861.—Kate Schuyler vs. Cornelius M. Schuyler.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Cornelius M. Schuyler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Cornelius M. Schuyler that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the day of November, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Cornelius M. Schuyler, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHARLES A. DUPEE, Compl't's Sol'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in Cook County, in favor of Charles Mears, plaintiff, and against Henry Penneyer, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the sixteenth day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Commencing at a cedar stake on the west line of the northeast quarter of Section 11, Town 40 north of Range 12 east of the third principal meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, at a point 8 chains and 40 links north of the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section 11; thence east 6½ degrees east 53 chains and 77 links to the centre of road; thence north 5¼ degrees east 16 chains and 80 links; thence south 88½ degrees west 43 chains and 40 links; thence south 5¼ degrees west 15 chains and 40 links, to the place of beginning—containing 80 acres of land, more or less.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 25th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of James H. Clapp and Charles E. Fuller, plaintiffs, and against Nicholas P. Iglehart, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—Lots three (3), four (4), twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in Block thirty (30); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in Block thirty-one (31); Lots three (3), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), in Block thirty-nine (39); lots one (1), two (2), three (3), five (5), and twelve (12), in Block sixty-nine (69); Lots one (1), two (2) and five (5), in the southwest part of the City of Chicago, Cook County; also, Lots thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in Block twenty-four (24); Lots twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), thirty-nine (39) and forty-two (42), in Block twenty-five (25), of Iglehart's Subdivision of part of southeast fractional quarter [illegible]. Section twenty seven (27), Town thirty-nine (39) north, and ninety-one (91), one hundred and [illegible] of Waller's Subdivision of the north eighteen and 122-100 (18 122-100) acres of west half (½), of northeast quarter, Range fourteen (14) east; all in Cook County, State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 23d day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in favor of Ole Peterson, plaintiff, and against Andrew Larson, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the ninth day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot two (2) in Subdivision of southwest quarter of Section [illegible], Town 39, Range 14, commencing at the northeast corner of adjoining lot three (3) and running in a southerly direction 6 56 100 chains to the south corner of lot four (4); thence in a westerly direction [illegible] to the west line of lot four, 14, 83-100 chains; thence along boundary line of lot four (4), [illegible] to the place of beginning, containing [illegible] acres, reserving a right of way over a strip of land thirty-three feet wide, on the southwest side of said lot for a highway. Also, the west eighty feet of Block one [illegible] in Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago. All the said real estate being situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 19th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Charles Brekner, plaintiff, and against Christopher Uthe, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the second day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section seven [7], Town forty-two [42], Range thirteen; also, the southeast quarter of Section twelve [12], Town forty [40] of Range twelve [12] east.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By WM. P. GRAY, Deputy.

Dated the 13th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Edward Carroll, plaintiff, and against Thomas Cavanagh, defendant, at 10 o'clock on the fourth day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: The undivided half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section four [4], Town thirty-seven [37], Range fourteen [14] east, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 12th day of December, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Samuel W. Thomas, plaintiff, and against Hiram H. Bayville, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: The northwest quarter of Section five, and the southwest quarter of Section [illegible], in Township thirty-seven north of Range thirteen east of the third principal meridian, containing three hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. The above lands will first be offered for sale in parcels and if there are no bidders, the Quarter Sections will be offered entire.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 13th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two fee bills, issued from the Second Grand Division of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, in favor of Esther Ewing, defendant, and against Isaac Sturges, Charles E. Sturgis, William Sturges, Edward F. Noel, and Smallwood Noel, plaintiffs, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the ninth day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot five [5] in Block [illegible] of [illegible] Duncan's Addition to Chicago, in Cook County and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 18th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of George [illegible], plaintiff, and against Jerome Taylor, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] Carpenter's Addition to the southeast quarter of Section [illegible] ... [illegible]

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 21st day of October, 1861.

The above sale is postponed until the 5th day of December, 1861, at the same hour and place.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 15th day of November, 1861.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861. NUMBER 129.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

On the same day of its delivery, the Message of President Lincoln was telegraphed to all parts of the loyal States. The Message contains seven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight words.

The Beaufort negroes are picking cotton for the Government at three cents per pound, so a dispatch says. We are making progress in the settlement of the darkest side of our present troubles.

Preparations are making for establishing a machine-shop on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina, at Port Royal. Think of the clash of machinery and the presence of greasy Yankee mechanics on the sacred soil of South Carolina.

Parson Brownlow has, it would appear from the dispatches, smote his enemies and those of the Government, "hip and thigh," and given a rapid motion of the nether parts of the human system to the rebels who could get away. We hope it may be all the telegraph reports.

From Tennessee there is every evidence of a bad scare, both endemic and epidemic, in that part of Secessia. Let us hope it is not without reason, and that that quarter of Dixie is not to be disappointed in its evident expectations, nor defrauded of its equally evident deserts. Our Belmont prisoners now at Memphis are to be exchanged.

It is gratifying to note that nothing from New York contradicts the cheering news of the political decease of Fernando Wood, on Tuesday last. By this time, if ever, "amended returns," the old dodge of New York politicians of Wood's school, would have turned the scale in his favor. As it stands, George Opdyke secures honesty and integrity to the New York Mayoralty, and Fernando is dead wood cut away.

The report concerning Col. Kerrigan, and his sentence of death said to have been passed upon him by a court-martial, turns out as we have before stated. He has not yet been tried; and when he is tried, the offenses laid at his door, though disgracing to him, will not be such as would call for the punishment of death. He was originally put under arrest in October, for grossly insulting his superior officer, Gen. Martindale, on parole.

As to the question of excluding slaves of rebels from the Federal lines, let the point be put thus: Suppose the regiment of several hundred blacks, lately reviewed at New Orleans, were to present themselves to Gen. Sherman, or to Gen. Halleck himself, one of these days, when he gets further south, would either of these officers, or any higher authority at Washington, turn these colored men back to their masters. And yet, how does it differ in principle from lesser cases constantly occurring?

Our St. Louis dispatches give nothing of special importance in relation to the situation in Missouri, which is the best denial of a bogus Cairo rumor, that created some excitement here yesterday afternoon, relative to Montgomery and Sigel. The great Hegira continues, and St. Louis citizens are working nobly for the relief of the unhappy refugees. Gen. Halleck is getting well down to the work, and will put the screws to Trusten Polk. At last the St. Louis secessionists are to be made useful, if not ornamental, to the Government. It is to be hoped that whatever authority is responsible for the "Third Order," may speedily revoke it, which seems to be all that is needed just now in Gen. Halleck's Department. Indeed, applying the order of Secretary Seward, to St. Louis, the Third Order is virtually abrogated now.

THE LIGHT BREAKING.

The two orders emanating respectively from the Departments of State and Treasury, given in another column, demonstrate two things. One is that a fugitive from a rebel master is no more to be arrested on the Potomac. He is to be set at work, *or is free*. By the second it is evident that that the Government is about to *make one hand wash the other*. The rules are specifically and clearly laid down by Secretary Chase for the employment of means to convert rebel property and crops to the uses of the Government, and at this the slaves of rebel masters are to be set to work, under special government agents. Let the friends of Freedom thank God, and take courage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress has adjourned over until Monday, leaving, as the result of its first week's work, abundant and teeming proofs that the atmosphere of Washington is clear from all hindrances to bold words and open dealing with the monster evil slavery. The documentary history of the few days past opens a new era. The question raised in the House as to the existence and extent of censorship on the press and telegraph, shows that our legislators are disposed to jealously watch all checks and hindrances in the avenues by which their utterances and deeds will reach the people. Mr. Trumbull has made a masterly speech on the great question of the day. There is a prospect of a speedy exchange of prisoners.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of Secretary Welles, the main points of which we give in another column, is a plain, straightforward document, doing little more than narrating the progress made by the Department under his charge since July last. It discusses few questions and makes few recommendations; scarcely utters a complaint, and only once makes use of strong language respecting the rebels. The Secretary makes no recommendations as to the great lakes, but states that he has been *desired* to call attention to the magnitude of our interests in that quarter. The estimates presented at the extra session, it is found, are sixteen and a half millions of dollars short of the amount already incurred. The estimates for the ensuing year amount to $44,625,665 [illegible] purposes.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

We are glad to be able to state that something [illegible] and tangible is likely to be [illegible] in regard to the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It is proposed by several of our leading citizens to have a survey of the Summit and the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers down to Ottawa at once, and it is believed that sufficient data can be laid before Congress early in [illegible] to warrant their action upon the [illegible]. The time required for the reconnoissance is not large and a subscription [illegible] yesterday, headed by Hon. [illegible] Ogden, to pay for the survey. It [illegible] to-day and to-morrow to [illegible] merchants and business men, [illegible] the amount necessary will be [illegible] subscribed. A matter of so [illegible] to the health and the prosperity of the city and to the commerce and [illegible] of the Northwest, [illegible] to the entire Union, ought to [illegible] support and the energetic support of every man in Chicago.

SECRETARY WELLES' REPORT.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

VESSELS,	264
GUNS,	2,557
SEAMEN,	22,000

Capture of Mason and Slidell.

INCREASE OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE CONTRABANDS.

"Employ Them, or Let Them Go."

We append the chief portions and features of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy. The portions omitted discuss topics in which the following are substantially the facts stated:

No sailing vessels have been ordered to be built, for steam, as well as heavy ordnance, has become an indispensable element of the most efficient naval power.

Eleven thousand mechanics and laborers have been in the daily employ of the Government at the different navy yards, in building and preparing vessels, and equipping and arming them for service; but this large force has been unable to dispatch the work with the rapidity demanded, and the Department has been compelled in consequence to resort to private shipyards and outside labor.

There have been appointed from the commercial marine twenty-five acting volunteer lieutenants, four hundred and thirty-three acting masters, and two hundred and nine masters' mates; also further appointments of acting assistant paymasters, of whom there are now sixty-one on duty. Acting appointments of engineers and assistant engineers and of assistant surgeons have necessarily been made; in addition to the regular corps to meet the new and extraordinary demands of the service. There has been an aggregate of nine hundred and ninety-three acting appointments for temporary service made by the Department since the present difficulties commenced.

Orders were given in April and May to enlist 1,152 additional non-commissioned officers and privates in the Marine corps to meet the requirements of the service. A general return shows the actual strength of the corps, ashore and afloat, to have been at that time two thousand nine hundred and sixty-four.

SINKING VESSELS.

One method of blockading the ports of the insurgent States, and interdicting communication as well as to prevent the egress of privateers which sought to depredate on our commerce, has been that of sinking in the channels vessels laden with stone. The first movement in this direction was on the North Carolina coast, where there are numerous inlets to Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and other interior waters, which afforded facilities for eluding the blockade, and also to the privateers. For this purpose a class of small vessels were purchased in Baltimore, some of which have been placed in Ocracoke inlet.

Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the Eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor and the Savannah river; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting commerce at those points.

VESSELS CAPTURED.

Since the institution of the blockade one hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured sailing under various flags, most of which were attempting to violate the blockade. With few exceptions, these vessels were in such condition, when seized, as to authorize their being sent at once to the courts for adjudication and condemnation as prizes. Appended to this report is a list of the vessels which have been captured.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

A naval force, auxiliary to and connected with the army movements on the Mississippi and its tributaries, has been organized, and is under the command of Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote, who is rendering efficient service in that quarter.

The steamers which have been built or purchased for this service by the War Department are of a formidable character, and manned by a class of superior seamen and Western boatmen, who, in the preliminary skirmishes already, have done good service, and will, I am confident, acquit themselves with credit in the future. Reports are appended exhibiting some of the operations of this command as auxiliary to the military movements on the Mississippi.

PURSUIT OF PRIVATEERS.

It was natural that apprehensions should prevail in regard to armed cruisers commissioned expressly by the rebel leaders to depredate upon our commerce. The robbery of merchants and others engaged in peaceful and lawful pursuits by piratical cruisers is not inconsistent with the general conduct of those who have violated law and moral obligations to gratify inordinate ambition. Our extended commerce presented inducements for piratical warfare, yet but few of our misguided countrymen have prostituted themselves to the purposes of plunder, though thereto invited, and these few have been in constant flight to escape the avenging power of our vigilant naval forces. Such of these cruisers as eluded the blockade and capture were soon wrecked, beached or sunk, with the exception of one, the steamer Sumter, which, by some fatality, was permitted to pass the Brooklyn, then blockading one of the passes of the Mississippi, and after a brief and feeble chase by the latter, was allowed to proceed on her piratical voyage. An investigation of this whole occurrence was ordered by the Department. Soon the Niagara and the Powhatan, from the Gulf squadron, followed in vigorous pursuit—the latter, though long in commission, and with defective boilers and machinery, under her energetic commander, tracking the piratical craft as far as Maranham. The Keystone State, Richmond, Iroquois and San Jacinto were also in search of her at different points and periods. Although a piratical rover, without license from any recognized or acknowledged government, and avowedly engaged in the robbery and plunder of our citizens, I regret to say this vessel has been received, and her wants supplied, against the remonstrance of our consuls, by public authorities, in many foreign ports where her character was well known.

REBEL EMISSARIES.

Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jacinto, while searching in the West Indies for the Sumter, received information that James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens and leading conspirators, were with their suite to embark from Havana in the English steamer Trent, on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurgents. Cruising in the Bahama Channel, he intercepted the Trent on the 8th of November, and took from her these dangerous men, whom he brought to the United States. His vessel having been ordered to refit for service at Charlestown, the prisoners were retained on board and conveyed to Fort Warren, where they were committed to the custody of Col. Dimmick, in command of that fortress.

The prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had these rebel emissaries on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances, and of its patriotic motives, be excused; *but it must by no means be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any case of similar infraction of neutral obligations by foreign vessels engaged in commerce or the carrying trade.*

THE NAVAL FORCE AND ITS INCREASE.

This brief review of the principal operations of the navy, under the new and extraordinary demands that were made upon its efficiency, naturally introduces an exposition of the measures adopted in conformity with the legislative policy of Congress to increase its available force. The measures which were adopted by the Department in advance of the special session in July, for augmenting the navy, and the recommendations and suggestions which I had the honor at that time to submit, received the sanction and approval of Congress. Immediate action had been rendered necessary in consequence of events that had been precipitated upon the country, and for which no legislative provision had been made. Only a feeble force of men and vessels, scarcely sufficient for ordinary police operations, was at that time available on the Atlantic coast. In order that the condition of the navy on the 4th of March may be rightly understood, it will be well to state the position and character of each of the vessels at that date. The home squadron consisted of twelve vessels, and of these only four were in Northern ports and available for service, viz:

Name.	Class.	No. of guns.	Where station'd.
Pawnee	Screw sloop	8	At Washington.
Crusader	Steamer	8	At New York.
Mohawk	Steamer	5	Do.
Supply	Storeship	4	Do.
Four vessels		25	

The remaining vessels of the squadron were stationed as follows:

Name.	Class.	No. of guns.	Where station'd.
Sabine	Frigate	50	Pensacola.
St. Louis	Sloop	20	Do.
Brooklyn	Steamer	25	Do.
Wyandotte	Steamer	5	Do.
Macedonian	Sloop	22	Vera Cruz.
Cumberland	Sloop	24	Returning from Vera Cruz.
Pocahontas	Steamer	5	
Powhatan	Steamer	11	
Eight vessels		162	

The Powhatan arrived at New York on the 12th of March, and sailed early in April for Fort Pickens. The Pocahontas reached Hampton Roads on the 12th of March, and the Cumberland on the 23d of the same month.

Of the vessels on foreign stations, the following have returned in obedience to orders from the Department:

FROM MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Class.	No. of Guns.	Date of arrival.
Richmond	Steam sloop	16	July 3.
Susquehanna	Steam sloop	15	June 6.
Iroquois	Steam sloop	6	June 19.

FROM COAST OF AFRICA.

Name.	Class.	No. of Guns.	Date of arrival.
Constellation	Sloop	22	Sept. 28.
Portsmouth	Sloop	22	Sept. 23.
Mohican	Steam sloop	6	Sept. 27.
Mystic	Steamer	5	Oct. 7.
Sumter	Steamer	5	Sept. 15.
San Jacinto	Steam sloop	13	Nov. 15.
Relief	Storeship	2	Oct. 12.

FROM COAST OF BRAZIL.

Name.	Class.	No. of Guns.	Date of arrival.
Congress	Frigate	50	July 6.
Seminole	Steam sloop	5	Aug. 12.

The following have not yet arrived:

FROM EAST INDIES.

Name.	Class.	No. of Guns.	Date of arrival.
John Adams	Sloop	20	
Hartford	Steam sloop	16	
Dacotah	Steam sloop	6	

The following are to remain abroad:

Name.	Class.	No. of Guns.	Where Stationed.
Saratoga	Sloop	18	Coast of Africa.
Pulaski	Steamer	1	Coast of Brazil.
Saginaw	Steamer	3	East Indies.

Add to these the vessels on the Pacific coast, the steam frigate Niagara, which was returning from Japan, and four tenders and storeships, and there was a total, as stated in the last report, of 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns and about 7,600 men in commission on the 4th of March last.

Without waiting the arrival of vessels from our foreign squadrons, the Department early directed such as were dismantled and in ordinary at the different navy yards, and which could be made available, to be repaired and put in commission. They are, exclusive of those lost at the Norfolk Navy Yard, embraced in the following table:

Names.	Where.	Ordered to be prepared for sea service. 1861.	Put in commission or ready for officers and crew. 1861.	Sailed. 1861.
Frigates.				
Potomac	New York	April 27	July 23	Sept. 19
St. Lawrence	Philadelphia	April 20	May 27	June 20
Santee	P'smth, N. H.	April 17	May 27	June 20
Sloops.				
Savannah	New York	April 1	June 1	June 15
Jamestown	Philadelphia	April 9	May 18	June 8
Vincennes	Boston	do	June 28	July 18
Marion	Portsmouth	April 20	June 30	July 14
Dale	do	do	do	July 17
Preble	Boston	do	June 22	July 11
Brigs.				
Bainbridge	Boston	April 20	May 1	May 21
Perry	New York	do		May 14
Steamers.				
Roanoke	New York	April 20	June 20	June 25
Colorado	Boston	do	June 2	June 24
Minnesota	do	April 3	May 2	May 8
Wabash	New York	April 9	April 29	May 30
Pensacola	Washington			
Mississippi	Boston	April 6	May 18	May 23
Water Witch	Philadelphia	Feb. 14	April 10	April 17

When the vessels now building and purchased, of every class, are armed, equipped and ready for service the condition of the navy will be as follows:

OLD NAVY.

Number of vessels	Guns.	Tonnage.
6 Ships-of-line	504	16,094
7 Frigates	350	12,104
17 Sloops	342	16,031
2 Brigs	12	530
3 Storeships	7	342
6 Receiving ships, &c.	106	6,340
6 Screw frigates	222	21,460
6 First-class screw-sloops	109	11,953
4 First-class side-wheel steam sloops	46	9,003
8 Second-class screw sloops	45	7,593
5 Third-class screw-sloops	28	2,405
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers	8	1,808
2 Steam tenders	4	599
76	1,783	105,271

PURCHASED VESSELS.

	Guns.	Tons.
36 Side-wheel steamers	166	26,680
43 Screw steamers	175	20,403
13 Ships	78	9,998
24 Schooners	49	3,831
18 Barks	78	8,432
2 Brigs	4	460
136	518	71,297

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

	Guns.	Tons.
14 Screw sloops	98	16,787
23 Gun-boats	92	11,661
12 Side-wheel steamers	48	8,400
3 Iron-clad steamers	18	4,600
52	256	41,448

Making a total of 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

ARMORED SHIPS.

To carry into effect the provisions of the act approved Aug. 3, 1861, providing for the construction of one or more armored ships and floating batteries, I appointed Commodores Joseph Smith and Hiram Paulding, and Capt. Charles H. Davis, skillful and experienced naval officers, to investigate the plans and specifications that might be submitted. The subject of iron armature for ships is one of great general interest, not only to the navy and country, but is engaging the attention of the maritime powers of the world. Under the appropriation made by Congress, the Department, on the favorable report of the Board, has contracted for the construction of three iron clad ships of different models, the aggregate cost of which will be within the limits of the appropriation. The difficulty of combining the two qualities of light draught and iron armor, both of which are wanted for service on our coast, could not be entirely overcome; but the Board, in this new branch of naval architecture, has, I think, displayed great practical wisdom, and I refer to their very full and able report, which is appended, for a more explicit and detailed exhibit of their inquiries and conclusions.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the navy may unquestionably be largely increased by creating more grades, and I would recommend that the permanent organization of the line officers be as follows:

Flag officer—to command squadrons.

Commodore,
Captain,
Commander,
Lieutenant-commander, } To command single ships.

Lieutenant,
Master,
Passed-midshipman,
Midshipman,
Cadet.

The lieutenant-commanders, a grade used during the Revolution, may be employed as first lieutenants, and in the command of the smaller class of naval vessels.

The present rate of pay may be so apportioned among the different grades that in the aggregate there shall be no increase. Let no officer be advanced to any grade above that of passed midshipman except upon nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate, after a board of officers shall have pronounced him morally, physically and professionally competent to perform all his duties, both ashore and afloat.

The public service would also be promoted were some limit of age fixed by law for active service. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that line officers be retired after having been forty-five years in the navy, excepting when called into active service by special appointment from the President. A generous pecuniary provision should be made for those who are retired after long and faithful service.

To satisfy the immediate demands of the public service, I recommend that a grade to be designated flag officer be established, and that the President, by selection from the present list of captains and commanders, appoint a number not exceeding seven, who shall each have command, irrespective of seniority or rank, of the squadron to which he may be assigned, and the appointment shall cease when the officer hauls down his flag, unless for distinguished and meritorious conduct in battle, as flag officer, he receives, upon recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress.

EMPLOYMENT OF FUGITIVES.

In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has been not unfrequent that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our Navy Yards, receiving wages for their labor. *If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country.* This I have considered to be the whole required duty, in the premises, of our naval officers.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

I have been desired to invite attention to the fact that there is no naval depot on the lakes, notwithstanding the vast amount of tonnage on the frontier, and to state that if there were one, and the ability to arm the merchant marine, our rights on the lakes would be made secure.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated at the last regular session of Congress for the naval service for the current year was $13,168,675.86. To this was added at the special session in July last, $30,446,875.91—making for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, an aggregate of $43,615,551.77. This sum will not be sufficient, however, for the purpose, and, therefore, additional appropriations will be necessary. There will be required to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, the sum of $2,530,000; for the purchase of additional vessels, $2,600,000, and for the construction and completion of twenty iron-clad vessels, $12,000,000—making a total of $16,530,000. This sum is independent of the estimates submitted for the next fiscal year, and being required for current expenses, as well as objects of immediate importance, it is desirable should receive early attention from Congress.

The estimates submitted by this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, amount to $44,625,665.02, viz:

For the navy proper	$41,096,539.32
For the marine corps	1,105,655.77
For navy yards, hospitals, magazines, and miscellaneous objects	2,423,470.00

The reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps, with their accompanying estimates, exhibit in detail the objects for which the appropriations are required. I would also refer to these reports as containing information and suggestions in regard to matters pertaining to the several departments of the naval service.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the important aid I have received in the administration of the Department from the zealous and very efficient co-operation of the Assistant Secretary, and the clerical force of the department proper, and from the chiefs of the several bureaus, and those performing public duty under their immediate superintendence and direction.

To the patriotic officers of the navy, and the brave men who, in various scenes of naval action, have served under them, the Department and the Government justly owe an acknowledgment even more earnest and emphatic. Courage, ability, unfaltering fidelity, and devotion to the cause of their country, have been the general and noble characteristics of their conduct in the arduous and important service with which they have been intrusted. I state with all confidence that in their hands the historic renown of the American navy has been elevated and augmented. In this convulsive crisis of our country the duties of this Department have been new and heavy, and its responsibilities great. I have met them all with entire honesty of purpose, and have labored assiduously and faithfully to discharge them. The result of my labors I respectfully submit to you, and through you to the judgment of Congress and the country.

The Postmaster General's Report.

SYNOPSIS AND STATISTICS.

From the Report of the Postmaster General it appears that the whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1861, was 28,586; and that the entire number of cases acted upon during the same period was 10,638, including appointments made by the President of the United States. The whole number of appointments made by the Postmaster-General, 9,235, and the number by the President during the same period 337.

The aggregate earnings of the different trans-Atlantic steamship lines during the year ending June 30, 1861, were $392,887.63.

The expenditures of the Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, amounted to $13,606,759.11.

The expenditures were $14,874,772.89, showing a decrease in 1861 of $1,268,013.78.

The gross revenue for the year 1861, including receipts from letter carriers, and from foreign postages, amounted to $8,349,296.40.

The estimated deficiency of means for 1861, as presented in the annual report from this Department, Dec. 3, 1859, was $5,988,424.04. Deducting the actual deficiency, $4,651,966.98, and there is an excess of estimated deficiency over actual deficiency of $1,436,457.06.

The revenue from all sources during the year 1860 amounted to	$9,218,067.40
The revenue from all sources during the year 1861 amounted to	9,049,296.40
Decrease of revenue for 1861	$168,771.00

The net proceeds from post offices in the loyal States for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1860, was $3,688,690.56, and in 1861, $3,801,487.08, showing an increase in 1861 of $112,798.52; and in the disloyal States, in 1860, $820,546.57, and in 1861, $677,706.70, showing a decrease in 1861 of $142,839.81.

The decrease in 1861 from the net proceeds of 1860 in all the States appears to be $30,043.29.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures of the disloyal States, and amount alleged to be due to contractors; also, the amount actually paid to contractors from July 1, 1860, to May 31, 1861:

Total expenditure	$3,699,150.47
Total gross receipts	1,241,230.05
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$2,457,920.42
Amount alleged to be due to contractors for transportation	3,135,637.19
Amount actually paid for transportation	2,323,061.63
Leaving amount alleged to be due and unpaid	$812,595.49

The estimate of the total expenditures for 1863 is somewhat less than those of previous years heretofore submitted. This difference arises from the fact that only partial estimates are made for the cost of postal service in States where it is now suspended.

The appropriation for defences in 1862 was $5,501,350.63, while the amount estimated to be required from the Treasury for 1860, is $3,145,000.

The whole number of ordinary dead letters received and examined during the year was about 2,550,000.

The number of these letters containing money, which were registered and sent out during the year ending June 30, 1861, was 10,580.

The number of dead letters returned unopened to foreign countries during the fiscal year was 111,147, which, added to the number of domestic letters (103,880) sent out as above, gives the whole number sent out from the dead letter office for the year, 215,033.

The result of successful investigation in 7,500 cases confirms the past experience of the Department, that the failure of a letter to reach its destination is, in the vast majority of instances, the fault alone of the writer or sender. Out of the above 7,500 valuable dead letters, 3,095 were directed to the wrong office; 467 were imperfectly addressed; 612 were directed to transient persons; 257 to parties who had changed their residences; 821 were addressed to fictitious persons or firms; 83 were uncalled for; 10 without any directions; 2,136 were not mailed for want of postage stamps; 79 were missent; and for the failure of postmasters to deliver 133, no satisfactory reason was assigned. The Department therefore can justly be held responsible for the non-delivery of but 212 of these letters.

Much other valuable data is given on this subject, and it is worthy of remark, that out of 76,769 letters before alluded to, originating in the loyal States, and addressed to residents of disloyal States, 40,000 could not be returned, either because the signature of the writer was incomplete, or because the letter contained no clue to his residence. The experience of the Department shows that a large proportion of domestic letters written by educated persons, and particularly women, are deficient in one or both of these respects.

In view of these and other facts, the Postmaster General suggests that valuable dead letters, when returned to their owners should be charged with treble the ordinary rates of postage, comprising one rate for return transportation to the dead letter office, one rate for registration there, and one rate for return transportation to the writers or owners.

A treaty with Mexico has been concluded, awaiting the ratification by Mexico, establishing a common international rate of twenty-five cents on letters, with other useful provisions.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the offer made in 1857 by Great Britain for a reduction of the international rate between the two countries on letters, from twenty-four to twelve cents, which, however, has not yet gone into operation, as it awaits the response of the British office.

The above abstract presents merely a few of the points of the important report.

The Postmaster-General gives at length his reasons for the change of contracts, for disloyalty. Not only was it unsafe, he says, to entrust the transportation of the mails to a person who refused or failed to recognize the sanctity of an oath, but to continue payment of public money to the enemies of the Government and their allies, was to give direct aid and comfort to treason in arms. We could not thus permit this branch of government to contribute to its own overthrow.

The Postmaster-General also gives his reasons for excluding disloyal publications from the mails. To await the results of slow judicial prosecution was to allow crime to be consummated, with the expectation of subsequent punishment, instead of preventing its accomplishment by prompt and direct interference. Of the cases presented for his action, upon the principles which he names, he has, by order, excluded from the mails twelve of these treasonable publications, of which several had been previously presented by the grand jury as incendiary and hostile to constitutional authority.

While the Postmaster General did not claim the authority to suppress any newspaper, however disloyal and treasonable its contents, the Department could not be called upon to give them circulation. "It could not and would not interfere with the freedom secured by law, but it could and did obstruct the dissemination of that license which was without the pale of the constitution and law. The mails established by the United States Government could not, upon any known principles of law and public right, be used for its destruction. As well could the common carrier be legally required to transport a machine designed for the destruction of the vehicle conveying it, or an inn-keeper be compelled to entertain a traveler whom he knew to be intending to commit a robbery in his house."

He finds these views supported by the high authority of the late Chief Justice Story, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinion he quotes.

From the South.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A private letter from Port Royal states that one Quartermaster has, on his own responsibility, set forty gins at work. Negroes, as an inducement to work, are paid three cents a pound for marketable cotton. It is represented that they have gone into the business with enthusiasm.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—Patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to their crops of cotton and rice along the coast. Some have authorized the military authorities to destroy the crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy on their plantations. On the mouth of the Edisto river, and neighborhood, as well as elsewhere along the coast of South Carolina, there is one sheet of flame and smoke.

GREENSVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Henry Fry and Jacob M. Hensile, Unionists, were hung this evening by order of the military authorities.

RICHMOND, Nov. 30.—Congress passed yesterday, and the President approved to-day, an act enabling the people of Missouri to elect members to the House of Representatives of the Confederate Congress. An article from the New Orleans *Bulletin* reads that "two Confederate steamers, the Henry Lewis and Watson, have been captured by the Union fleet, and the former had on board 1,300 barrels of molasses and 100 hogsheads of sugar. Another steamer, the California, had been chased and obliged to throw overboard a part of her cargo and forty head of cattle." A dispatch from Pensacola states that all is quiet there, and the Federals are apparently waiting for reinforcements. It states the firing on both sides was only half as severe as it can be made.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATE INVESTIGATIONS AND DEBATES.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S BILL.

IMPORTANT STATE ORDERS.

No More Arrests of Fugitives.

SLAVES OF REBELS TO BE EMPLOYED.

"Making one Hand Wash the Other."

LATER FROM TENNESSE.

GRIEFS OF ST. LOUIS REBELS.

RUMORED CHANGE IN CABINET.

Parson Brownlow Punishes Secesh.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1861.

Senator Grimes's remarks on the intoxication of army officers, in connection with a resolution censuring Col. Dixon H. Miles, were received with great applause in the galleries.

Judge Trumbull's speech is pronounced one of the ablest constitutional arguments ever delivered in the Senate. His exposition of the harmony of the Constitution with all the requirements of war, including violent death, destruction, confiscation of property, or emancipation of the slaves, was very conclusively fortified by numerous citations of U. S. Supreme Court decisions, and authorities on international law.

The East and West came to a vote on the question of referring that part of the Message referring to *lake defences*, to a Special Committee, instead of swamping, by reference to a Military Committee. The West carried the day.

Both Houses have adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Faulkner's application for a furlough, pledging an exchange for Mr. Ely, has been granted by Mr. Seward. He is released from Fort Warren on his parole, promising to proceed immediately South to procure Mr. Ely's release. If unsuccessful in his mission, he pledges himself to return within thirty days.

Gen. McClellan's wife and child, and Mrs. Gen. Marcy, arrived last night.

The Coeur de Lion conveyed eleven loaded schooners, last night, up the Potomac river past the batteries. Numerous vessels have passed up and down within two days, without being fired at.

A letter from Port Royal says that John Chaplain, recently taken prisoner there, says that the ship Fingal, from Glasgow, with seventy (70) rifled cannon and a cargo of rifles and munitions of war, ran up the Savannah river since our fleet arrived at Port Royal. This is disbelieved by the Navy Department, but is further confirmed by a private letter from Savannah, found on a prisoner, which speaks of the arrival there of a vessel with arms, by daylight.

The blockading fleet, off Cape Henry, boarded two hundred and fifty-seven vessels, between September 8th and November 27th.

I was mistaken in saying that the Zouave uniforms were given as prizes to the best regiments. It happened that among the regiments needing uniforms were three of the best, the 83d Pennsylvania, 18th Massachusetts and 44th New York—all in Porter's Division—who received the complete French outfit.

Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to Gen. Banks, yesterday, that his men at Hancock shelled and dispersed a party passing westward, too small for attack.

On Tuesday, Senator Bingham's death will be announced in the Senate; on Wednesday, Col. Baker's. Little business will be transacted before New Year's.

Lieutenant Knight, Company B, of the 3d New Jersey, went with 55 men to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They stretched two telegraph wires across the old Braddock road, and awaited results on this side. Presently half a company of rebel cavalry dashed upon the men in charge of the wires, who unseated two or three, throwing the rest into confusion. Our men rushed up, emptied six saddles and took one prisoner. Eight of our party who were in ambush, completed the rout of the rebels, and emptied two more saddles. Eight horses galloped within our lines. On the return of the party, another prisoner was taken, who deserted last night. Two of our men only were wounded.

A slip from a Southern paper, found in the pocket-book of this prisoner, an Orderly Sergeant of the 6th Georgia Hussars, contained a telegram giving an account of the New Orleans review of twenty-eight thousand men, in which four hundred free negroes participated.

The California members are trying to have the passport system to the Pacific abrogated.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, December 5, 1861.

Gen. Halleck's order for quartering the Union refugees from the Southwest, in the houses of avowed secessionists, and feeding and clothing them at their expense, has created great excitement among the secesh.

The business of attending to refugees has been taken in hand by the Sanitary Commission, who will ascertain their number and condition, and make requisition upon the Provost Marshal for accommodations necessary, when the latter will then seize empty houses owned by secesh, and call upon secesh merchants for articles required.

The Union men are highly delighted with the order, and the praise of Gen. Halleck is on every lip.

A high Republican authority here is responsible for the following: That Judge Gamble, now Governor, is soon to be appointed on the Supreme Bench by Lincoln, and Frank Blair to be appointed Senator by Gamble, vice Trusten Polk. Also, that Bates is to resign the Attorney Generalship in favor of Samuel T. Gover, a leading St. Louis lawyer. The story has some probability.

It is the current belief that the order quartering Southwestern Unionists is to be turned to advantage by seizing a large number of vacant buildings owned by Polk, and if the latter objects, compelling him to take the oath of allegiance; and if he refuses the oath, he will be expelled from the Senate, to make room for Blair. It is probably a fact that Polk's buildings will be seized to-morrow, as his agents have been using extraordinary exertions to rent buildings to-day. It is proper to add that other circumstances confirm the probability of such a scheme.

An arrival from Jefferson City reports that Price's intention to invade Kansas was discredited in military circles there. From evidences received from several quarters there was trouble threatened in Miller county. Gen. T. L. Price, at Jefferson City, was applied to for aid.

Several of Col. Johnson's State company who visited their homes in Polk county lately, were arrested and released on taking oath to Southern Confederacy.

Maj. Ketchum, commanding the Hickory County Battalion, stationed near Warsaw, received word several days ago that the rebels under Capt. Mayberry, were at Black Oak Point, committing outrages. Capt. Cosgrove was dispatched in pursuit, surprised the rebel camp, killed five, took eight prisoners, seventy-five tents, six wagons, thirty-one guns, and a large quantity of goods recognized as stolen from Lynn Creek; also releasing six Federals made prisoners by rebels.

A Desoto letter, dated Tuesday, says 100 of Jeff. Thompson's men have returned to that county within a few days, ragged and destitute.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 5, 1861.

This morning the steamer Aleck Scott, with with Gen. Grant on board, went down to Columbus bearing a flag of truce. Lieutenant Colonel Chappel, of Thompson's force, was returned by it. [This case is given in detail in our Cairo letter elsewhere.—EDS.]

Advices in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 4th state that a fight had occurred at Morristown, Tennessee, between 2,000 Unionists and some secession troops. The former had been victorious, and rebel reinforcements were being sent there. The Federal forces were led by Brownlow with 3,000 men. The fight took place on Sunday, 1st inst. The victory of the Union troops, the rebels themselves pronounce "the first Union success of the war."

The above news is brought by the Iatan, just up from Columbus, whether she went to exchange Camp Jackson prisoners. About midnight of Wednesday night she went to within one mile of the town and was met by the rebel steamer Yazoo, with Polk, McGowan, and others on board. Colonel Buford had a long conference with Gen. Polk concerning prisoners. Result not known. It is denied by the rebels that Hollins's steam ram has visited Memphis. She was looked for, but is still repairing at New Orleans from injuries received in Hollins's great sea fight.

The rebels say Memphis must share the fate of Columbus, and much property is being sent into the interior for greater safety. A dispatch from Richmond, of the 2d, states that three members from Missouri had arrived there and taken seats in the House. Others were on their way there.

Col. Dougherty, wounded at Belmont, is doing well.

The Confederates daily expect an attack at Columbus, and are making great preparations. The *Appeal* said planters were burning their cotton crops in the South at all threatened points, and called the act patriotic.

In regard to the flag of truce to-day, it was in accordance with an agreement made yesterday while transferring the Camp Jackson prisoners.

The object was in reference to the release of our prisoners at Memphis, and it is likely to be accomplished.

I have information from a reliable source that there will be five desperate stands made by the Confederates, between Columbus and Memphis, preparations for which are being extensively made.

The Confederates express their determination not to yield under any circumstances, until their object is accomplished, and as I heard expressed, "until their last cartridge was fired." But their greatest hopes for success is predicated upon the removal of Gen. Grant, to whom they accord great military genius. They are also in considerable alarm concerning our gunboats. A further conference will be had concerning our prisoners.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. RICE, of Minn., asked permission to record his vote of yea on the expulsion of Mr. Breckinridge, as he was absent yesterday. Granted.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., presented a petition from the citizens of Haverhill, Mass., that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men, on fair payment.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Mich., offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the disasterr of Bull Run and Edward's Ferry.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting Springfield, Wilson's Creek and Lexington.

Mr. CHANDLER said he hoped the resolution would not be amended.

Mr. LANE said the man most entitled to honor had been punished at Wilson's Creek. He perished and was sacrificed because he was not relieved when he could have been. The people want to know whether the gallant Gen. Lyon was sacrificed. They want to know why regiments were sent to Cairo instead of to his relief, and why the army moved at a snail's pace to reinforce Mulligan at Lexington. The people wanted to know the names of those who permitted these things, and in his (Lane's) opinion, they would not look far for the man who permitted the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon.

Mr. Lane's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered a substitute to appoint a joint committee of two Senators and three members of the House to investigate the causes of the disasters to our army.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a bill to abolish sutlers in the volunteer forces.

Mr. GRIMES moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Col. Miles. He said a court of inquiry had found that Col. Miles was intoxicated to a certain extent, enough to justify Col. Richardson to apply epithets to him, but not enough to remove him from command. He wanted all the facts of the case to go to the people. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, introduced his bill for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. He said it provides for *the absolute and complete forfeiture forever to the United States of every species of property, real and personal*, wherever situated, within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond reach of civil process in the ordinary mode of judicial proceedings, in consequence of the present rebellion, who, during its existence, shall take up arms against the United States, or in any way aid and abet the rebellion—this forfeiture to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts through the military power; and all property of other persons of the United States, where the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the courts; and that the proceeds of the property of each individual seized and forfeited be subject to the just claims of loyal creditors, and to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression. The bill also forfeits the claims of all rebels and those who give them aid and comfort, to the persons they hold in slavery. The bill declares that *slaves thus forfeited shall be free*, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country, where they may have the protection of the Government and be secured in all the rights and privileges of free men. The property belonging to traitors, or those giving them aid or comfort, who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, is to be forfeited on their conviction—the real estate for life and personal property forever.

Mr. TRUMBULL made a lengthy argument in support of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CLARK gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the fugitive bill.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced vacancies in several of the standing committees, which were filled as follows:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hooper, of Mass., and Maynard, of Tenn., vice Appleton and McClernand, resigned.

Judiciary—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, vice Carlile, resigned.

Territories—Mr. Steele.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Phelps, of California.

Public Buildings—Mr. Blair, of Virginia.

Military Affairs—Mr. Dunn, of Indiana.

Western Armory Locations—Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, vice McClernand.

Pacific Railroad—Mr. Sargent of California.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Judiciary to inquire if a telegraphic censorship of the press has been established in this city, and by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled; to report if such censorship has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion, while its professed and laudable object has been to withhold from the enemy information in relation to the movements of the army.

Mr. THAD. STEVENS, of Pa., submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's Message to the appropriate committees.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Ill., moved that the part relating to the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and harbors, be referred to a Select Committee of nine members.

Mr. GURLEY said it was contended, on one side, that the great West and Northwest should not be ignored, and on the other, that the subject of defences concerned not a section, but the entire country. The question was referred to a Select Committee.

The resolutions, as thus amended, were adopted.

Another resolution, introduced by Mr. Frank P. Blair, of Mo., referring that portion of the Message in relation to colonization of slaves taken from armed rebels, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, introduced a bill proposing to repeal all laws requiring passes to persons of color going northward, to take immediate effect. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the general statutes of the United States. Referred to Judiciary.

Adjourned till Monday.

Return of troops from Accomac.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The detachment of the New York 4th Regiment returned this morning from the Eastern shore. Secession there is defunct.

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news. No flags of truce had passed.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Slaves of Rebels to be Employed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following general regulations, relative to securing and disposing of the property found, and brought within the territory now or hereafter occupied by the United States forces in the disloyal States:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1861.

In order to the security and proper disposition of the productions of the soil and all other property found within the limits of States or part of States declared to be in insurrection against the United States, and now occupied, or to be hereafter occupied by the troops and authority of the Union, the following regulations are established:

There shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, agents to reside at such posts or places as are or may be occupied by the forces of the United States, whose duties it shall be to secure and prepare for market the cotton and such other products and property as may be found or brought within the lines of the army, or under the control of the Federal authorities.

To enable such agents to fulfil the duties devolving upon them, the military and naval authorities, for proper instructions, will render such military aid and protection as may be required to carry out the intentions of this Department. Persons held to service for life under State laws, who may be found within such limits, may be employed by the agent, who will prepare lists, names, sex and condition of such persons, and as near as may be their respective ages, together with the name of any person claiming their services, which list shall be in duplicate, one for the military commander, one for the agent, and one to be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the persons so listed will be organized for systematized labor in securing and preparing for market the cotton, rice and other products found within the territory brought under Federal control.

Pay rolls will be prepared, and a strict account of the labor daily performed by each person entered thereon, for which a proper compensation shall be allowed and paid to the laborers. The amount of such compensation will be fixed in proportion to the services rendered by the agents, and approved by the military commander, and at the treasury an inventory of all the horses, mules and other stock, vehicles for transportation, and other property will be carefully made and a copy transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by such agent.

A record of all products taken possession of will be made, and those of each plantation kept distinct. When prepared for shipment, packages from the several plantations will be plainly marked and numbered so as to be easily distinguished.

An account of all provisions of whatever character found on such plantations will be taken, and such provisions will be held as far as may be necessary for the sustenance of the laborers thereon; any deficiency of subsistence will be supplied by a United States Commissary, upon the requisition of the agent, to whom they will be charged, and for which he will account.

Cotton, and other articles, when prepared for market, shall be shipped for New York, and, so far as practicable, by the returning Government transports; and all shipments shall be consigned to the designated agents at New York, unless otherwise specially directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and carefully detailed accounts will be kept by the agent of all supplies furnished by the Government, and of all expenditures made.

Each agent will transmit a weekly account of his proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, and render his accounts in duplicate for monthly settlement.

All requisitions, bills of lading and invoices will be countersigned by the military commander or by such officer as he may designate for the purpose. Each agent will so transact his business and keep his accounts that as little injury as possible may accrue to private citizens who may maintain or may within reasonable time resume the character of loyal citizens of the United States.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following order has been to-day issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 4, 1861.

To Major General George B. McClellan, Washington:

GENERAL—I am directed by the President to call your attention to the following subject: Persons claimed to be held to service or labor under the laws of the State of Virginia, and actually employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, frequently escape from the lines of the enemy's forces, and are received within the lines of the army of the Potomac. This Department understands that such persons, afterwards coming into the city of Washington, are liable to be arrested by the city police on the presumption arising from color, that they are fugitives from service or labor. By the fourth section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 6th, 1861, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," such employment is made a full and sufficient answer to any further claims to service or labor. Persons thus employed and escaping are received into a military protection of the United States, and their arrests as fugitives from labor or service should be immediately followed by military arrest of the parties making the seizure. Copies of this communication will be sent to the Mayor of the City of Washington and to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, that any collision between the military and civil authorities may be avoided.

I am, General, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Several vessels, some of large size, have arrived from the Lower Potomac. One passed the rebel batteries in daylight, but unmolested.

The paper relating to foreign affairs, accompanying the President's Message, covers 425 pages, beginning with Buchanan's circular of February 28th; the last addressed to our ministers abroad by Secretary Black.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court paid their respects to the President on Monday at the Executive Mansion.

An army order, just issued by the Secretary of War, directs all officers and enlisted men of the volunteer service, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported as missing in action, or who may hereafter be taken prisoners or reported missing, be transferred to skeleton regiments to be formed by the Governors of the respective States, to consist entirely of such missing officers and men. The vacancies thus occasioned in the regiments will be filled by the Governors of the various States to which the regiments belong.

Vice President Hamlin has appointed Senators Fessenden and Trumbull, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas and the treason of Mason.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Herndon, of Virginia, has been dismissed, by direction of the President, from the army, for deserting his post; also Major Lynde, for a similar reason, and for subsequently surrendering his command to an inferior force of insurgents in New Mexico.

Mustering officers who have not already done so, are requested to send the rolls on which they have mustered regiments, to the Adjutant General's office, in Washington.

A Richmond paper, of the 3d, says Messrs. Bell, West and Conrad took seats in Congress to-day from Missouri. A dispatch from Richmond says a grand demonstration will be made on York river by the Unionists to weaken the Potomac lines.

Information has been received that there are twelve forts around Centerville, defended by field pieces only; no heavy guns. Four regiments of the enemy have lately left Centreville for Leesburg, where there are now about 12,000 men. The pickets of Gen. Smith's division were fired upon last night at Lewinsville, but no injury was done. Last night a deserter from the rebels, named Williams, entered our lines. He is an Englishman, and was taken out of his bed at Charleston on the night of the 4th of June and pressed into the rebel service. He was a private in the 14th South Carolina regiment, but has been, for some weeks, a servant of Gen. Beauregard. He escaped on Monday last. He was dressed in a new uniform of blue, like those of the New York soldiers, and having the New York buttons on. He says the whole regiment was supplied with such uniforms only a week since, and that the current report was that they had been received in the South from Boston. He states that there is an abundance of good shoes for those of the men who can pay for them. The pair he had on he paid six dollars for.

The intention of Generals Porter, McCall, Hancock, and Wadsworth, was to scour the country from Vienna to Hunter's Hill. No enemy was seen, except two small parties—one of three men, beyond Vienna, and one of fifteen, nearly two miles beyond Hunter's Mill, to neither of which could we get closer. No enemy has been seen in the region they visited since Sunday.

Reports from Tybee Island Through Southern Sources.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—The *Republican* of this morning says the Unionists have evacuated Tybee Island. One ship load left on Saturday for the North. On Saturday afternoon a large ship stood in for Warsaw Inlet. Com. Tatnall's fleet went after her, but she disappeared. There were six Union vessels off Tybee Island yesterday. The schooner Waterman, for Charleston, was wrecked off Tybee on Friday morning. She fell into the hands of the blockaders. The cotton and provisions on Hutching's, Fenwick and adjoining islands were destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, by the proprietors.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The care of refugees from the Southwest has been assigned by General Halleck to the Sanitary Commission, in charge of the Government Hospital in this city, where liberal contributions of money, clothing and provisions are received. The Provost Marshal has taken steps to furnish suitable quarters among secessionists in the city, for all those needing such accommodations, and about six hundred dollars' worth of clothing, blankets, &c., belonging to the Camp Jackson prisoners, have been confiscated for their benefit. Some six hundred refugees have already gone into Illinois, where they will endeavor to support their families until they can return to their homes. Large numbers continue to arrive, and the road between here and Rolla is thronged with them.

The Situation in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says:

Although every act in the Legislature proceedings shows the most loyal feeling, nothing of general interest has transpired. The expulsion of Breckinridge gives great satisfaction. Many aspire to succeed him, among whom are James Guthrie, Joshua F. Bell, Geo. Robertson, Nat. Wolfe, and Garret Davis. Dr. Breckinridge is mentioned. Zollicoffer is on the south side of the Cumberland river, 7 miles from Somerset, with seventy-five hundred men and some good artillery. Gen. Schoepff is on this side and will be ready to engage him as soon as the river which is swollen, recedes. A fight is expected soon.

Order of Gen. Halleck.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—General Halleck has issued a lengthy general order with reference to the affairs of this Department, the principal points of which are as follows:

Lieut. Col. B. G. Farrar has been appointed Provost Marshal, and the General of Department, Commanding officers of district posts and corps are directed to arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy. All property belonging to such persons which can be used by the army will be taken possession of for that purpose, and all other property will be examined by a board of officers and sold according to the army regulations.

All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretenses, within our lines, giving information to or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried and shot as spies.

Persons not commissioned or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States who commit acts of hostility, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but punished as criminals, and be shot or less severely punished, according to the rules of war.

In consequence of large numbers of Union families and non-combatants having been plundered and driven from their homes in a destitute condition, and thousands of such persons are now finding their way into this city, the Provost Marshals are directed to ascertain the condition of persons so driven from their homes, and under the military law of retaliation, quarter them in the houses and feed and clothe them at the expense of avowed secessionists, who, although they do not themselves rob and plunder, give aid and encouragement to, and abet and countenance such acts of their fellow rebels.

From the Southern Coast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Intelligence from Charleston says the blockade there is constantly violated by inland channels to Edisto, and the Moffit or North channel. Vessels are sure of twelve feet of water in the latter. Within a few weeks the brig West Indian, bark Helen, with naval stores, and the schooner Gen. Ripley, with rice, arrived, besides others of less note. The steamer Isabel, thoroughly fitted up and loaded with a thousand bales of cotton, and the Prince of Wales, are both waiting an opportunity to run out.

There are about 12,000 North and South Carolina and Georgia troops along the line of the railroad to Savannah, and 5,000 in Charleston. Most of the South Carolina regiments are still in Virginia. Five gunboats are building at Charleston.

They are confident at Charleston that they can gather forces enough to meet us at any point on the main land we may choose.

The Bermuda brought 3,000 guns, of which Charleston got half. The Fingal brought 12,500 Enfield rifles.

Percussion caps and rifled cannon are making at Charleston, and other military equipments. Provisions are said to be abundant and cheap.

From New York City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial requesting the President to send two or more armed vessels to the coast of Europe, for the protection of our commerce against privateers.

Pierre L. Pierce was arrested here on application of the District Attorney of Boston, charged with fitting out the slaver Brutus, from New Bedford.

From Wheeling.

WHEELING, Dec. 5.—The Convention to-day abolished the *viva voce* system of voting and substituted the ballot.

In the Legislature, Mr. Burley, of Marshall, offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of all attorneys being made to take the oath of allegiance, allowing no persons to sue in courts who were disloyal.

Boiler Explosion at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A boiler explosion occurred at half past 10 o'clock this morning, at No. 375 Broadway, occupied by J. Lansing, dealer in clocks, which resulted in an entire destruction of the vault under an alley where the boiler was situated, and injury to persons and property, but fortunately no loss of life.

N. Y. Troops for Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch was yesterday received from Washington, ordering the 75th regiment of New York volunteers, Col. John E. Dodge, now in camp at Governor's Island, to proceed to Fort Pickens.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A Situation as housekeeper by a competent woman, or to take care of an invalid. Best of references given. Address "A. R." at this office.

WANTED—Cigar Makers. Only first rate hands. Best prices paid. Inquire at the Garrett Block, Room No. 25, or at Mr. CORBIN & CO., 85 Clark street.

WANTED—A Situation as Cook in a private family, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 41 Cass street, for three days.

WANTED—Cheap for cash, a second-hand iron Smoke Stack, 20 or 22 inches in diameter, 30 feet long. Address Post Office Box 3033.

WANTED.—Emma would become reader to some aged person, or writer, where a ready pen is needed, or a Clerk in a Dry Goods Store. Can bring references of being amply qualified for either. Will Stamp address "EMMA," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A well educated German Lady wishes a situation in a respectable family. She is capable and willing to teach her own language, to do all kind of sewing either by hand or by the machine. Also, to do light housework. The best of references can be given. Call at 51 Wells street corner Illinois street, North Division.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—$6,000 worth of property offered for $2,500, on time, viz:—75 feet on North Clark street, with two good buildings thereon. The one a large two-story house in good order, and the other a new store, with bars, &c. Also, 40 feet on Washington street, with building—CHEAP FOR CASH. TITLE PERFECT. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, office No. 4, at No. 45 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence near Union Park for sale cheap, containing eight rooms, large hall, closets, pantry, storeroom, cellar, and woodshed attached. Also, a good Barn. Lot 50x160 feet to an alley. Apply to G. W. STANFORD, 21 West Randolph street, (up-stairs.)

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain a furnished room with board in a pleasant private family, on moderate terms and convenient to business. Address, with full particulars, "J. K. B.," Tribune Office.

TO RENT—With immediate possession, the Brick Dwelling No. 128 North Wells street, containing twenty-two rooms, with gas, water, &c., and in good repair. Inquire at 232 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

LOST.—Broke Loose from Ontario street, between nine and ten o'clock Thursday evening, a Dark Brown Horse, with a saddle and bridle on. The finder will please return him to 118 Michigan avenue and receive a suitable reward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Chief Quartermaster's Office, in St. Louis, Mo., until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, December 16th, 1861, for ten thousand tons of Hay, two hundred thousand bushels of Oats, and two hundred thousand bushels of Corn; to be delivered at the rate of fifty thousand bushels of each kind of grain and fifteen hundred tons of Hay per week, at the Government Warehouses in the City of St. Louis.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Bids should be endorsed, "Proposals for Hay," and "Proposals for Corn and Oats."

R. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

TO RENT—A furnished House on Wabash Avenue, between North and Old streets, till first next May. Will be rented without furniture, if desired. Rent moderate—possession given immediately. Address "W.," P. O. Drawer 6126.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET BASS WOOD BOARDS

Will be contracted for, to be delivered next Spring, by DAY & CURTISS, Commission Merchants, No. 10 Dearborn street. P. O. Drawer 6226.

THOMAS J. SPILMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 80 Dearborn street, (Room No. 5.)

REFERENCES—McKenzie, Beatty & Co., Mabie, Manley & Co., New York; John J. Lawrence, Esq., Plentiford, New York; Doctor A. Doubleday, President of Bank of Binghamton, Richard Mather, Esq., Binghamton, New York; Rev. W. H. Goodrich, Cleveland, Ohio; White & Maynard, Marquette, Lake Superior; E. R. Chesbrough, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—

The Bank of Montreal,

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

WILL BE READY DEC. 9th,

THE AMERICAN CRISIS,

Its Cause, Significance and Solution.

BY AMERICUS.

8 vo., 32 pages. Price per single copy, 10 cents; dozen $1.00; hundred, $6.00. Single copies free by mail on receipt of price. Trade orders solicited.

JOHN R. WALSH, Publisher,

CHICAGO, ILL.

SOUTH CHICAGO TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that I will this day commence the collection of State and County and Personal Taxes in the Town of South Chicago. Persons desiring to pay their taxes can find me at the Office of the County Treasurer, in the Court House.

M. EVANS, Collector.

WILLIAM HOULSBY, formerly of Woodbine Hotel, near Capt. Ward's Rolling Mill, has removed to Tally Ho Saloon, No. 8 West Randolph street, corner of Canal. He will have a good lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. Friends and the public are requested to call.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-Class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.

Commercial Paper Wanted.

D. F. [illegible] & CO., 55 Clark Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day	.25
One Square, two weeks	3.00
One Square, one month	5.00
One Square, three months	12.00
One Square, six months	20.00
One Square, one year	30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.

2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.

20.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)

REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c. EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

All Goods Sold for Par Funds.

Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinetts, Wool Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Shawls, &c. &c.

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, BLANKETS, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c. &c.

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK OF WOOLEN GOODS, WINTER CLOTHING,

Wool Shirts, Drawers and Socks, Domestic Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, All-Wool Shawls, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, Dec. 9th, and TUESDAY, Dec. 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. WAREHOUSE SALE.

The following property, in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 25 River street, will be sold to pay charges,

On Monday, 16th day of December, at 9½ A. M.

Unless previously claimed and charges paid:

Marked "C." in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 2 boxes Hardware, 3 boxes Mills, 1 bdl. Saws.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT SAMPSON & WARNER

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERIOR

Household Furniture, Mirrors, and Housekeeping Goods,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a great variety of Furniture, viz: Sofas, Tetes, Easy, Rocking, Reception and Parlor Chairs, Whatnots, Book Cases, Piano Stools, Ladies Work Tables, Marble Top and other Centre Tables, Card do, Sick Cottage and French Chamber Sets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Bedsteads, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Dressing Tables and Chairs.

Also, an Invoice of Mirrors, assorted sizes. TERMS CASH—PAR FUNDS.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 220 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Woolen Goods, Notions, Stocks, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited.

S. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 9th; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11th; FRIDAY, Dec. 13th, will be sold Black Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Buck Gauntlets, Gloves and Mittens, Blankets, Dress and Furnishing Goods, Clothing and Jewelry. Terms Cash.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Tuesday, December 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 100 cases Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots, 10 cases Women's Boots and Shoes, &c., to be sold positively. Terms Cash—par funds.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers,

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.

Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to

JAMES WARRACK,

General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago.

WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The

LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships.

CITY OF NEW YORK,	EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,	VIGO,
ÆTNA,	BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.

These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building.

LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES,

RAILWAY COAL BURNER,

Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,

AND THE NEW STOVE

MORNING GLORY.

VAN SHAACK,

No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47

Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

THAT LONG PIPE STILL CONTINUES TO POUR FORTH

CARBON & KEROSENE OILS IN ABUNDANCE.

And the mill is still running which grinds out

LAMPS, LAMPS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY

AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM

No. 175 Lake Street.

SMITH & DWYER'S

COCOAINE SOAP.

COCOAINE SOAP.

COCOAINE SOAP.

COCOAINE SOAP.

COCOAINE SOAP.

Cocoaine Glycerine Honey and Cocoa Nut Oil, guaranteed equal in quality and perfume to the best makes of ENGLISH and FRENCH, and at a much lower price. The COCOAINE SOAP is easily and effectually preventing chapped hands. [illegible] We also keep a full stock of all the best brands of American and Foreign Soaps.

SMITH & DWYER,

Druggists and Chemists, 93 Lake street, Opposite Tremont House.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool, Glasgow and London, at very low rates, [illegible]. Also, through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool, and London. Apply in Chicago to

JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent.

M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of

ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

To which we invite the attention of the trade.

R. P. QUINCY & CO., 29 South Water street.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and others wear out their servants and their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with wood, when for a trifle they can buy the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. C. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Aside from the question touching "contrabands," and the duty of the Government in relation thereto, Mr. Cameron's Report which we printed yesterday, contains a recommendation that will challenge the attention of the public. We allude to the proposed removal of the distinction now made, in the usages of the service and the army regulations, between Regulars and Volunteers. He suggests that the barriers which have divided the two branches of the armed force be broken down, and that rank alone shall hereafter be the officers' right to command. The suggestion is a good one, and at this time will be peculiarly acceptable to the people, who, if we know them, are scrutinizing with a jealous eye, the conduct of the men whom their bounty, in many cases reaching through half a century, has educated, fed, clothed, and elevated to a desirable social status. We hear mutterings of dissatisfaction that are but the prelude to the coming storm, and we are glad that the Secretary of War steps forward, at the opportune moment, with his recommendation, which, if adopted, will be sure to promote the prosperity and increase the efficiency of public service.

The truth is this: The Army is yet, as it has been heretofore, an Aristocracy in the heart of a Democracy. Its members, voluntarily or by a sense of professional pride or duty, have generally held themselves aloof from close communication with the people. They have rarely had the inclination or opportunity to master the political questions that have divided the parties. Educated in a specialty; removed by their duties and by the certain exclusiveness which all class men feel, from the cares, the pursuits, the hopes, the ambitions of the masses who employ them; in the sure receipt of sums sufficient for their genteel support, the officers, especially those of higher rank, have come to believe that they have little in common with the masses of their fellow countrymen, and that their duty is fully discharged when they go through the forms which the regulations prescribe, and—get their monthly pay. Again, as might have been expected, the tendency of this Aristocracy has been to form close affiliations with that Oligarchy which is the cause of the war. As a rule, army officers have had, if not undisguised admiration, at least a quiet and respectful toleration of Slavery. Mainly they have belonged to the dominant party which has been, from the Missouri controversy down to the inauguration of Lincoln, the party of Slavery. They have yielded to its influence, not because they cared for or understood the issues involved; but because it is natural and inevitable that their opinions should be, in greater or less measure, shaped by the authority of those to whom they have looked for staff appointments or promotions in the line. An Anti-Slavery man in the army has been a rare exception to the rule; and Republicans have been far too infrequent. They will fight. The traditions of the profession and the necessity of earning their pay, warrant that; but the suspicion is excited by facts which are too glaring to be overlooked, that they have little heart in the holy cause. Theirs is an obedience to authority, which comes of discipline, not that fervid love for the Union—for the flag—for the principle of free government—which impels men to glorious deed. There are honorable exceptions to the facts which we state. The Army Register contains the names of men to whom the abominations of Secession and its parent, Slavery, are as hideous as to any lover of his country in all the land. Gen. Hunter is one of these, and the gallant and lamented Lyon was another. With what energy and zeal and skill the latter did his share—how he struck the enemy whenever he could find him—how he used all the weapons of legitimate warfare to crush and destroy, and how he fell in fighting a battle which, for exhibitions of desperate and self-sacrificing valor, is without parallel in our military annals—history will delight to relate. How Hunter plunged with undaunted front and the coolness of a veteran into the fire at Bull Run, and how, in all human probability, he would, if not early stricken down by a musket ball, have saved the day and brought victory to our standard, we have no need to tell. We mention them as the types of the earnest men whom the aristocracy of army life had not spoiled. Gen. Sumner is another. When he is called to lead his men to action, he will go with all his convictions of right, duty, and patriotism pushing him on, and will conquer or die. But the Lyons, the Hunters, and the Sumners in the regular army are few. The corrupting influence of slavery has done its work in many classes, but nowhere more effectually than upon the men to whom the country for eight months has been anxiously looking as the organizers of victory. What they have accomplished we all know, McDowell at Bull Run, Sherman at Beaufort, Gen. Smith, at Paducah, the other Sherman and Thomas in Kentucky, and Stone at Ball's Bluff; were far more anxious to wage war so that slavery should not be hurt than so that Union victories might be won. We say this regretfully, but what we say is true.

Now it is time for Congress to act. This war is a business of wonderful earnestness. It demands not alone obedience to orders, but obedience with quickness and zeal. It demands men who are imbued with the spirit of the volunteers, to whom the defeat and annihilation of the enemy is the one thing to be done, and who will dare anything that patriotism permits to make victory sure. If the abolition of the distinction between the regulars and volunteers will not teach these men that the Union must be saved though slavery dies; that they are now in the service of an anti-slavery people; that fighting in our cause is not a mock duel, during the conduct of which good dinners and pleasant camping grounds are every day furnished, something else must. The pro-slavery leaven must be worked out of them by wholesome discipline, that Congress may exercise; and instead of spending their time in damning the "Black Republicans," they will busy themselves in looking up and hunting down the enemy. No doubt the drawing of the reins over them will cause scores of resignations; no doubt the rebel camp will be enlivened by the presence of many of them as soon as they ascertain that the war is not a joke. But the time for earnest men has come. The country is in no mood to bear further fooling with the lives and liberties of its sons.

THE LAPSE INTO BARBARISM.

The advancing Humanity of the age will thank degenerated Virginia for the unveiling of schemes which, but for being put forward with such *ex cathedra* authority, would gain little credence or weight. It is always something in a fight that one's adversary stands squarely up to be hit. Truth is always the gainer when error shows a bold front. The monster iniquity of Human Chattelism, by the act of its own defenders, now stands accredited with a greater enormity than any of the friends of liberty could have charged upon it, with any hope of producing conviction, even if they gained for such charges a patient and safe hearing. Charles Sumner's formal indictment against woman-whipping and man-stealing—his speech on "*The Barbarism of Slavery*,"—contained no count stronger and more damning, than the grave and actual propositions and abstractions of the relics of Virginia statesmanship and manhood which are given in another column. These are deliberately put forth in a formal report of a committee before the rebel State Convention, now in session at Richmond, and give us the [illegible] plated mission and end of the system in which *the capitalist must own the laborer*.

It is not a great nor alarming lapse indeed for Virginia, with whose people mulatto breeding and shipment has constituted the staple of enterprise and commerce for half a century past, but it will or should strip the last scale from the eyes of all in the North who have heretofore defended or approved the institution. Read the abstracts we have given of this report, to learn that the oligarchy have thrown aside every pretext and mask, and now deliberately propose new shackles for labor, the disfranchisement of the masses, and the entire vesting of popular rights in the few.

Think of the appalling culmination of evils these Virginia leaders and negro-breeders see in the free society of the North—

The system of free schools, by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich; the various forms of exemption and homestead bills; in the popular cry of "lands for the landless," and "homes for the homeless;" and more distinctly in the form of Abolitionism.

According to these gentlemen, all that has kept Virginia from these evils is the institution of slavery, by means of *restriction on the right of suffrage*. And what has worked so well is now to be still further extended by completing the disfranchisement of the people. Wisely enough they have discerned the effect of *Free Schools* upon the masses, and these are to be crushed out. The people are to be made ignorant, that they may not chafe and revolt against the loss of the elective franchise.

What more does our age need to know of this hideous monster, that it should not be now stricken down? Why must there still be paltering at the Capital, and all the evils of a fawning, hat-in-hand policy in too many of our commanders, when the great rights of freemen are assailed by the monster that has pitted its powers against the Government? If not for black men, if with no sympathy for the slave, a blow should be struck straight at the heart of slavery for the sake of popular liberties imperiled.

THE CAVALRY ARM.

The most awkward and helpless of mortals is the timid and inexperienced rider. A thorough acquaintance with the saddle is not rapidly formed, and even when the stage is passed when the equestrian ceases to be an object of misery to himself, and pity to his friends, a long period of patient practice must intervene between tolerable riding and a cavalry seat which will insure safety to the trooper, and harm to the enemy in the use of the sabre. Of raw men and raw horses, only one thing is to be said, that the General who had the most of them in the field would be in the same ratio the worst for such possession. Take the case of a recent instance of a raw scouting party of Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked by the enemy in ambuscade, just without our lines on the Potomac. The first discharge of firearms saw the frightened horses and their riders in complete confusion. A trooper who to keep his seat must needs cling to his bridle with both hands, even if he do not spare one to the horn of his saddle, would need a pair of supplementary arms to use those other arms the Government has provided him with. Raw cavalry is of no account save in the accounts which the people are to settle by and by, when the war bills begin to come in.

The Government does wisely to cut down an arm already disproportionately large, and the cavalry regiments in service will need months of patient drill, men and horses, before they can assay anything above the duties of orderlies. After long training, we shall hear from some of these regiments; but all their gallantry and daring is of no value if this training be lacking.

GENERAL CHARLES F. SMITH.

Read our Paducah letter in another column, and let it swell the testimony previously given from the same source. Let these and other teeming causes of complaint constitute an appeal to the War Department that should be irresistible, for an entire and immediate change in the military command in Kentucky. There is too much at stake, to allow men whose heads are either all wrong, or their hearts, which is worse, longer to disgrace themselves and the Union cause. We refer to the letter and to what we have already published from other sources for the reasons why Gen. C. F. Smith cannot be too speedily returned to whatever walks of usefulness he may find in private life. Not only the command, but the army list would be improved by his resignation. His administration has been characterized as yet by no brilliant exploit, and by none indeed that will bear the very strong light of these times. The greatest deed of daring has been in the direction of protecting a secession flag. His warmest favors have been extended to secessionists. In the way of demonstrations he has demonstrated nothing but an unfitness to command in a post where it is necessary that a love for the Union should take precedence of a tender regard for the property of slave owning rebels.

Post Office at the Capital.

As usual during the sessions of Congress, a post-office has been established within the Capitol, for the convenience of members in mailing and receiving, and it is ordered by the Postmaster General that all letters and papers addressed to members of either House be put in a separate mail-bag, at the various distributing offices, and the pouches be addressed "Congress, Washington, D. C."

Uniforms of the Army.

The uniforms of the United States army was reduced to the plainest possible standard by Jeff. Davis, when Secretary of War, and there is but a trifling difference between the costumes of dragoons, artillerymen, infantry, or engineers, all of whom wear clothing of the same color and cut, different trimmings alone distinguishing each arm of the service. This is economical, but it fails to inspire the men with a soldier-like pride by fostering a commendable rivalry between different corps. Proof of the beneficial effects of a distinctive and somewhat showy uniform is seen in the volunteer service, where the men of the French, the Zouave and other regiments, are always far neater than those who slouch about in ill-fitting blue blouses, or who are disfigured under the dirty snuff-colored great-coats. It has been determined, therefore, that the army, when it steps into new clothing, shall have a more varied and distinctive uniform, and a board has been appointed, of which Gen. George Sykes is president, to adopt the details. Ten thousand uniforms made at the great military establishment of Alexis Godillot, in Paris, have been imported as a sample, with tents and camp equipages complete, even to the tent sticks and frying pans. They are an experiment, and are to be distributed among the regiments as a reward of merit. The telegraph has announced that the 18th Massachusetts and 83d Pennsylvania, in Gen. Porter's division, have won the distinction of wearing them first. The 18th Massachusetts is commanded by Col. James Barnes of Springfield, who was a classmate at West Point of Jeff. Davis, and ranked first in his class. The Pennsylvania regiment is, we believe, that of Col. Samuel W. Black, better known as the Scott Life Guard of Philadelphia. The uniforms are all of the model of the *Chasseurs-à Pied* of the French army, the smartest, easiest and most jaunty dress in the French service.

☞ Mason, Slidell, and their respective Secretaries, have not yet been put into solitary confinement, on bread and water, as ordered by the House, but form a very select little party at their room, which is one of the largest and best in Fort Warren. The Boston flunkeys, of whom there is not a few left, furnish them with delicacies, and the best the market affords, and their own stock of choice Havana cigars obtained in Cuba, is not yet exhausted. There are just four of them—a euchre party—and they enjoy themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances of having been so badly euchred by Com. Wilkes.

☞ A singular accident happened to a well whiskered smoker in Philadelphia, the other day, by the lighted end of his cigar coming in contact with a child's toy balloon in the street. A small explosion, some little singed hair, with a garnish of expletives, resulted.

☞ The twenty Ellsworth guns which arrived at Washington last week from Worcester, Mass., were tested at the arsenal, Saturday, under the supervision of Col. Kingsbury, of Gen. McClellan's staff, with the most satisfactory results. It was found that their range at two degrees elevation was about two miles, at ten degrees three miles, and at twenty degrees the ball went out of sight. It is claimed that an expert can fire one of these guns twenty times a minute. This battery was ordered by the Government about the 1st of October last. Some of them are to be assigned to Gen. Banks. These guns are named after the lamented Col. Ellsworth, because he was the first to order the arm for his regiment.

☞ Government is bound to be cheated in its importations of war material from England. The blankets received at New York are so flimsy that they can be pulled to pieces by the hand, and the Enfield rifles are now getting to be as bad as those from Belgium. The Boston *Journal* says the 24th Massachusetts, Col. Stevenson, has received its Enfield rifles, which are described as a perfect sham. The mere jamming of the muzzle upon a wooden bench was sufficient to crook the barrel; the bayonet would bend like lead by merely sticking it in the ground, and the ramrod could be bent over the knee like a piece of rattan.

☞ Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census, is getting up, for Gen. McClellan, a map of the States that are the theatre of war, shaded by counties and marked with the number of slaves, free blacks, and persons capable of bearing arms in each. Also, the railroads, canals, and turnpikes, with distances from place to place; and all other information that can be conveniently presented on a military map.

Gen. Nelson's Fruitless Expedition.

The battle of Piketon, Ky., where Gen. Nelson was first reported to have used up the rebels with great slaughter, dwindled down to nothing by the subsequent accounts, and now it appears that the expedition into that mountain region was fruitless altogether. As Jim Lane describes in one of his speeches, it was like "a boat going through a flock of ducks; the ducks are safe, and so is the boat." The brigade of Gen. Nelson has now moved down to Louisville, and we have the present aspect of affairs in that quarter related in the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

The whole expedition—*me judice*—was a failure. But few of the rebels were killed, and not more than half a dozen taken prisoners; the remainder escaped into Virginia, not in the least incapacitated for harassing and injuring the country again. A few, indeed, deserted the rebel ranks and returned to their homes, and may possibly go about their business as quiet and peaceable citizens. Others that left the rebel army, have collected in squads, and are now spending the venom of their spite in stealing the property and molesting the homes of the volunteers who have enlisted in the Federal army from this region.

The great majority of the Piketon rebels—the cavalry that escaped into Virginia—are now back again at Piketon and Prestonburg, sweeping the property of Union men before them, and ten times more violent, abusive and desperate than they were before. They are also much wiser by the visit of our troops, and will be able to make a harder fight if they are ever attacked a second time. This whole region of country is in a most lamentable condition.

The Zouave Gazette.

A sprightly and sterling little weekly is the *Zouave Gazette*, published at the camp of our Chicago boys, the 19th Illinois, at Elizabethtown, Ky. The features of military instruction it contains deserve to commend its example to other camps. In the last issue we find some excellent hints as to wintering troops, contributed by Colonel Turchin himself:

The active campaign, offensive or defensive, may make it necessary to keep troops in camps or bivouacs; when the campaign is prosecuted vigorously, and where there is a desire to break, so to speak, the enemy's back, and not to give him a chance to breathe freely, to recruit and to prepare to fight successfully against us in the spring. But when the military operations are not decisive, and particularly when the troops are located at a considerable distance from the enemy, and separated from him by some natural line of demarcation, as a large river, for instance, it is rather injudicious to keep them in the camps. In cold, rainy or frosty weather, it is impossible to have outside drills; the soldier is shivering all the time; being out on guard or on picket his clothes sometimes are literally soaked with rain, and on going to his tent, not having any chance to dry his clothes, and exhausted, he throws himself down on the wet straw, and to-morrow he is stiff with rheumatism and cough, goes to the hospital, or roves, unable for duty, among the tents, shivering and being apt to get inflammation of the lungs. Being low-spirited and idle, he cannot find any mental occupation, because even if he had some book or newspaper, being cold, his head refuses to work. The man must be, according to circumstances, comfortably located in order to become a fighting man. The toughness of the muscles has a limit; transgress that limit and the ruin of health is inevitable. The troops in cantonments generally are disposed according to the order of battle. The cantonments consist of all disposable buildings, including barns and stables, converted into habitable quarters. They are preferable to barracks, because they are less expensive for the Government and more comfortable to the troops. In Elizabethtown and around it, in the radius of seven or eight miles, may be cantoned easily the whole brigade with its artillery.

Hon. I. N. Arnold.

A correspondent writing to us from Washington, under date of December 1st, says:

"Mr. Arnold is here and is very laborious in the performance of the duties of his position. He is now preparing several bills of much importance, among others, one for the establishment of Branch Post Offices, in Chicago and other cities. This is for the convenience of the different portions of the city?"

Gen. Jas. H. Lane in Boston.

There was a great popular ovation to Gen. Lane, of Kansas, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, last Saturday morning. He said:

Born in a slave State, and nursed by a slave, he had now got rid of what reverence he had for slavery. [Applause.] My memory runneth not to the time when slavery did not threaten the Union. You all desire to have this rebellion crushed out, and an honorable peace, but he is a coward who would wish this war ended with the knowledge that our children were to fight it over again. [Cheers and applause.] When it is attempted to arouse your sympathies for the slaves of the Union men, remember that there are no Union men in the secession communities. They are driven out, and their slaves are used as are those of secession owners. We are asked to return such slaves to their owners, but shall we do it? No, sir. [Applause.] When they say that loyal men can control their slaves in secession neighborhoods, they tell that which is not true.

He would ask how many American soldiers are you willing to kill to preserve slavery? ["Not one!"] We are fighting to avoid bloodshed as far as possible, and to bring the contest to an end as soon as possible. I do not deem it dishonorable to look around and see if there is not a bruise of which we may take advantage. If we touch slavery this rebellion will be crushed as a frail vessel from which the air has been drawn. [Applause.]

You ask, would not that be cruel? I say if we are to carry on this war to kill our own people, instead of the rebels, let us stop now. If it be inhuman they have the means to prevent it; let them return to their allegiance and they shall be kindly received. But if the war is to continue, we will use all the means in our power to conquer them. [Loud applause.] This war shall never close while the shackles remain upon one slave. [Cheers and renewed applause.]

Gen. Halleck says we can't admit fugitives in our lines, for fear they will betray us. That's a lie! All my experience contradicts it. I have had five hundred slaves in my camp, with but twelve hundred men, and we received more valuable information from the slaves than from any other sources. [Applause.] They would die a thousand deaths rather than betray one secret that would tend to the injury of their liberators. [Applause.]

If the rebellion is to be crushed out, it must be by crushing out the cause of the rebellion. Last week the Indians in the rebel army took three of my men, riddled them with balls, and hung them after they were dead. What should be done with these Indians? [A voice—"Swear them in and let them go!"] He would oppose bowie knife to bowie knife, Indian to Indian, "nigger" to "nigger," and freedom to slavery. They have written slavery upon every banner; let "freedom to all" be written on ours. [Applause.]

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Secret Union Club at Charleston—Slave Insurrections—Slave Burning.

[Charleston Correspondence (14th) Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Men of wealth and business men have long been sick of the contest which drains their purses, imperils their safety and threatens to beggar them; but, unfortunately, these form only a small minority. Some of them have formed a Union Club, where they meet occasionally to cheer each other's loyalty, and to devise plans for aiding the good cause, when opportunity offers. A few of them are voluntarily in the Confederate service, believing deception excusable where life and property are at stake; a doubtful experiment, I think. One commands the rebel force in an adjacent town, intending, if possible, to desert with his troops and join the Federalists at the first chance. I fear his duplicity will work him danger. I am sure he is suspected.

The Club has an old American flag which once floated proudly aloft, but is now kept hidden from sight, except at the time of meeting. Then it is placed near the door, and as each member enters the room, he kisses the flag, and swears to cherish its honor while life lasts. Proud men have dropped penitent tears on that old flag, as they cursed their apathy in not rallying noisily to its defense, when through long months its honor was threatened; but they, like many others, did not believe that madness ruled the hour, and trusted the Government would assert its dignity, and show its power, until it was too late.

[Charleston Cor. (22d) Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Disguise the truth as we may, all thinking men here feel their position peculiarly unsafe; and those who are surrounded by female relatives have their anxieties increased a thousand fold. When the difficulties began, we looked daily for some uprising among the slaves. No general insurrection has taken place, though several revolts have been attempted; two quite recently, and in these cases whole families were murdered before the slaves were subdued. Then came retaliation of the most fearful character. At any time when servants assail or murder white persons, speedy and severe punishment is administered; but now they do not wait for the action of the law; Lynch law prevails. In these revolts, which occurred in the interior of the State, most of the servants who participated were either shot in the conflict or as soon as captured, and two of them were burned to death.

To say *they were burned to death* seems a simple sentence, devoid of any special horror; but the scene, as described to me by a witness, was too dreadful for mortal eyes. Dragged to the place of execution, within sight of their own houses, surrounded by their fellow servants, who are compelled to witness the sight, they are bound to strong trees, with great heaps of pine knots piled close around their persons. Directly the torch is applied, and the inflammable pine bursts into a vivid flame. When the blaze reaches the bodies, and the sensitive flesh peels and crackles, their cries are too fearful to be heard by human ears. Nor is the torment soon over. The flames scorch the upper part of the bodies, producing exquisite agony, but slowly burn into the vitals, until the wretched sufferers go to judgment, with all their crimes upon their heads.

I undertook to say the apprehension of servile insurrection lost its power when, as time passed, all seemed peaceful; so we easily fell back into dreams of security until these events aroused us to our [illegible]. *This news is suppressed as far as possible, and kept entirely from the papers, for the negroes hear what is published if they do not read it, and such examples might produce disastrous consequences.*

OUR PADUCAH LETTER.

More as to Gen. Smith's Policy—A Retrospect—Is it Stupidity or Disloyalty?—His Pass system—The exemptions to rebel sympathizers—No oath required—Trunks passed without search—Further incidents—The affair at Lovelaceville—The case of Connor—What the War has Developed—Sympathizers with Slavery are not good Commanders—The product of the war "400,000 educated Abolitionists."

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 30, 1861.

Things are in a bad way here in respect to the policy pursued by the commander of the post, and also in regard to the prospect of the maintenance of discipline among the troops. The only thing that saves us from downright mutiny, is the unlimited confidence reposed in Generals Paine and Wallace by their respective brigades, both in respect to their loyalty and their capacities for command. In a letter written from here a few days since and published in the TRIBUNE, several facts in the history of the occupation of Paducah are stated, which point unerringly to the causes which have produced the state of feeling that exists here towards the commander of the post among both the troops and loyal citizens.

When Gen. Smith arrived and superseded Gen. Paine by order of Gen. Fremont, the rebels had just taken possession of Columbus with a small force, and had as yet no fortifications, and Gen. Paine had everything ready for a secret expedition, the design of which was to burn the bridge and trestle work over the Obion river in Tennessee, and thus cut off the rebel forces in Hickman and Columbus from their railroad connection with Memphis and West Tennessee; and then, while they were thus isolated and without fortifications, attack and drive them from Southwestern Kentucky. When Gen. Paine was relieved of the command, he stated the plan to Gen. Smith and asked permission to carry it out, not doubting for a moment that it would be given, when Gen. Smith proposed to communicate the matter to Gen. Fremont before acting. Gen. Paine was thunderstricken, and said to Gen. Smith, "But let me burn the bridge *first*, and then write to Gen. Fremont." "No," said Gen. Smith, "I'll write to Gen. Fremont and get his approval first." He wrote to Gen. Fremont, who replied, "by all means destroy the bridge;" but then four or five days had elapsed, the rebels had strongly reinforced and were fortifying Columbus, and had their troops so situated that the thing was impracticable. The result of this excessive devotion to red tape is seen in the present strength of that place, and the great extent to which the rebels overawe the Union sentiment, and derive their subsistence from the counties adjoining that place.

When the rebels made that attack upon our pickets which resulted in wounding two of our men, one of them mortally, and the capture of another, Gen. Smith seemed to be roused up, and commenced arresting all the neighborhood, and declared he'd hang any man whom he could convict of complicity in that matter. He established a system of passes which made it necessary for every one passing the pickets to exhibit a pass signed by himself, and had the oath of allegiance printed on the back of the cards on which the blank passes were printed, and required every one to sign the oath as a condition of procuring a pass. This was hailed by all the loyal men as a good omen, and they began to rejoice in what they supposed to be the signs of energy and efficiency in punishing treason, and protecting loyalty.

The secessionists in town began to look blue. They wanted to go out and in, but they didn't want to take the oath. Some of them swallowed their scruples and the oath together, but some of the more wealthy and proud held out, and we were rejoicing in their confinement to the "limits," when lo and behold, after a short duress they are seen passing in and out, and also passing their slaves in and out of the lines! What's up, thought we. Has Judge Campbell or Mr. Woolfork become loyal and taken the oath? But on looking a little closer into the matter, it was ascertained that Gen. Smith had changed, and not the leading secessionists, and that on *their* passes there was no *name* signed to the oath!

Gen. Paine, on learning the facts, went to Gen. Smith and brought the matter to his attention, and he at first said that it couldn't be so, but when it was pinned on to him, he crawled out of it by saying that they were ready to take it *whenever it should be necessary*. Under existing regulations, all the baggage passing in and out has to be searched, and this is done in the case of the wives of officers who come to visit their husbands, but the other day Judge Campbell had a trunk passed with a *special order* from Gen. Smith, that it should not be searched, and a piano forte, which had been bought and paid for by two men who are now in the rebel army, came to Paducah, and instead of confiscating it their friends were permitted to ship it elsewhere.

The former proprietor of the St. Francis Hotel, a man named Shields, who raised the first secession flag that was raised in Paducah, and whom Gen. Paine came very near having shot, for threatening to prevent the Stars and Stripes from floating over his house, having rented his house to another party, roams at large, and passes in and out when he pleases, having a pass with no name to the oath, and is believed to pass his time in gathering up and communicating to the enemy full information of our strength, and of all our projected movements.

When Gen. Paine went to Lovelaceville to confiscate the property of the rebel mill-owner there, not one man among his troops and not a Union man in Paducah knew where he was going or what for, but the rebels in Mayfield, 28 miles off, knew all about it by the time the expedition arrived at its destination; and although two weeks have elapsed since that expedition and since Gen. Paine reported to Gen. Smith the amount and kind of property belonging to the same rebel, and asked to leave to bring it in, Gen. Smith constantly put him off with saying that "They'll come from Columbus and take it; it's not worth while to take it."

For some time past a great number of horses have been getting sick for want of shelter from the cold rains, and Generals Paine and Wallace had been trying for some time to get Gen. Smith to sign requisitions for lumber to be used for the benefit of the horses and other purposes; but notwithstanding there is an abundance of lumber here, all their efforts were vain, until Gen. Paine took the matter in his own hands, and went to Mr. Burchard—who is a loyal man, but is business agent for a firm who reside in Mississippi, rank secessionists, owning a saw and planing mill here, which, together with the lumber they have in yards, is worth at least one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000,)—and ordered him to cease selling the lumber, to shut up the mill, and in a given time to bring him an invoice of all the property.

Gen. Paine overhauled their books, and found that, in defiance of the law of July, they had been trading in their line with the rebel States up to the very day our troops came to the place. When it came to Gen. Smith's ears, he sent for Gen. Paine, and wanted to know by what authority he had shut up that mill, and taken possession of that property. Gen. Paine told him by the authority of the law of Congress, enacted in July, and that he intended to furnish him (Gen. Smith) with the invoice and the evidence of the treason of the owners, *and keep a copy himself*, and that he intended to have enough of it to keep the horses of his command from dying because of exposure.

This broad intimation that he would be reported to the commander of the Department, brought the commander of the post to his senses, and he immediately signed requisitions for all the lumber that was wanted. And this is the only way that he can be prevailed upon to take any step which looks to the punishment of treason and the protection of loyal citizens who live outside the picket lines.

The case of poor Connor, related in your paper of the 27th, has called down upon Gen. Smith's head anathemas from all humane and loyal men, and his refusal to grant the request of Col. Kirkham and send a force of a few hundred men to Union county, Ky., and secure the hogs and cattle which have since been driven off by the rebels, ought of itself to secure the removal of any man from the responsibilities of command, who would be guilty of such a flagrant neglect of duty. The reason he assigned for refusing to send Gen. Paine back to Lovelaceville to finish confiscating the rebels' property would disgrace a corporal of the guard, and ought to court martial any man acting out such absurd folly. Another matter of complaint is that you never can tell whether Gen. Smith will sign a requisition or refuse. It all seems to depend on the mood he is in; some days everything sent up is returned "approved," and the next day, perhaps, everything disapproved, and yet all of them for both days involving the same principles and resting on the same reasons.

The Union men here are sick at heart and discouraged, while the secessionists are in high feather and seem as complacent as the full moon. Taking the troops and the loyal citizens together, not one in a thousand believe Gen. Smith to be loyal, and the Union men freely express their fears that if he had a good chance he would imitate Gen. Hull of the war of 1812.

It is refreshing, however, in the midst of all this, to see the confidence and affection even with which the loyal citizens and the troops regard Gens. Paine and Wallace, and no two men ever more truly deserved the confidence reposed in them.

There will be trouble here whenever any attempt is made to carry out Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3. As the President set the example of modifying the action of departmental commanders in Fremont's case, and has thereby somewhat compromised his reputation as an anti-slavery man, we think he ought now to redeem himself, and annul that senseless and infamous order. Gen. Harney was removed because he let the secessionists of St. Louis "pull the wool over his eyes," as the boys say, and I think that Gen. Halleck has made himself far more obnoxious, on the same principle and for the same reason. The fact is becoming more and more patent every day, that the officers of the regular army are more devoted to slavery than they are to the Union; and I fear that nine-tenths of them, and of the navy, too, would rather see the independence of the rebels acknowledged to-day, than to see slavery destroyed. Our chief dependence in this contest seems to be upon men who received a military education, and after acquiring more or less experience, retired from the army, and have been in civil life long enough to learn *common sense*, and to get over the ridiculous attachment to red tape which is so peculiar to the regulars. There are exceptions, but the rule is good nevertheless, and it is a matter that ought to be thoughtfully and patiently *pondered* by the people, so that they may determine through their representatives, whether they will not have such a change in our military system as will not make four-fifths of its officers proslavery aristocrats.

But thanks to Him who rules the world. The world moves, and our army moves with it; and on the great question of freedom versus slavery, the war is educating the "boys" most delightfully. A young Indianian remarked in my hearing the other day, that the war would return to their homes—at its conclusion—400,000 young men "educated abolitionists." He said that a few months ago he would have felt highly insulted if he had been called an abolitionist, but that a very short time on slave soil had convinced him that no government could permanently endure part slave and part free; and such, he said, was the general conviction in his regiment.

If the war does this—and I don't doubt it—it will certainly be of great service to the nation and mankind. A report came down the Ohio to-day that the rebels had possession of Caseyville, and a small force was sent up to attend to them, but returned without finding them. PADUCAH.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A Rebel Emissary in Limbo—The Unsuccessful Mission of Lieut. Chappell—Prospect of a Move—Matters at Columbus—Good Spirits of our Troops—Gen. Halleck's Plans—A Call to Fill up Regiments now in the Field.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, December 3, 1861.

There has been some sensation about Cairo for the last few days, in consequence of certain suspicions respecting the policy of a rebel prisoner now held here, known as Lieutenant Col. Chappell. He came up with a flag of truce one day last week, to obtain permission to go to St. Joseph, Mo., to bring down Mrs. General Jeff. Thompson, and conduct her to New Madrid, where the heroic Jeff. is now said to be quartered. Gen. Grant absolutely refused permission for him to pass. He then declared his determination to land at Cairo, and make his application to Gen. Halleck. Gen. Grant assured him that if he landed at Cairo he would be held a prisoner of war. He accepted the terms and landed, and has been here ever since.

The general impression is that he is sent here as a spy, without any expectation of being allowed to pass. He is insolent and defiant, to an extent that is not easy for loyal men to bear.

Many think his liberties too large; but I suspect Gen. Grant is only "giving him rope," in order to understand him a little better. It is not very probable that he will see Columbus any more, until the close of the war. We have already suffered great inconvenience, if nothing more, from the freedom of communication which has been allowed; and if I am not greatly deceived, we are soon to realize the necessity of much more vigilance in this respect than has yet been exercised.

I have not the least shadow of doubt that many of the deepest dyed rebels of "Dixie" have had constant access to all our military points, as Union men, and that after making all the necessary observations they have gone or sent back to the enemy the results. Why is this so? Have we not yet learned to trust the professions of rebels, so far as to believe they mean what they say? Can we not yet screw ourselves up to the pitch of regarding and treating them as enemies? Our courtesies have been too large; and until we resolve to *prove all men*, and trust none, all our plans will be thwarted, by being just as well known to the enemy as they are to ourselves. In these remarks, I refer not to any of our Generals, but to our whole service. Col. Chappel, I believe is fully understood, and hence, will do us no harm.

What is to be our next movement I know not; but rumor in semi-official circles has it that we are soon to have a movement on a grand scale. I have my doubts, however, whether more than two or three are in the secret.

Col. Buford of the 27th regiment Illinois volunteers, recently placed in command of Fort Cairo, has removed his regiment to the barracks adjoining the fort.

Columbus is said to have been greatly strengthened since the affair at Belmont, both in men and batteries. Our naval officers, however, speak with the utmost confidence of the practicability of the original programme, so soon as our new gun-boats shall be ready for service. You may set it down, however, as a fixed fact, that when Columbus is taken, our land forces will not be inglorious.

Our troops were never in better spirits than at this time, nor more eager for the fray. Most of our wounded are doing well; and the health of the men is as good as it has ever been.

Gen. Halleck's plans in Missouri are not understood here; but all have confidence in him and feel the utmost assurance that he will be ready for whatever emergency may come. True, we should prefer to see Price, McCulloch & Co., at a more respectful distance; but sometimes it is the best policy to make the enemy do the marching.

We are beginning to be anxious to hear of more activity about Port Royal, but have no doubt that the whole of that enterprise is in able hands.

Do, Messrs. Editors, stir up the good people of the Northwest in the way of enlistments. We have a great many regiments incomplete, which ought to be filled up as fast as possible. Next to this, if not above it, is the importance of harmony among our own people. Let our troops have no "fire in the rear;" but let them feel assurance that they have the hearty sympathy of all lovers of the Union; and then you may rest assured they will do their part well. C.

From the Eleventh Michigan.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP AT WHITE PIGEON, 11TH REGIMENT, MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS, Dec. 4, 1861.

I see it stated in your issue of to-day that we have in this regiment "*four hundred on the sick list.*" Allow me to correct this by saying that the total number of sick will not exceed fifty, including those in the hospital, convalescent, and unfit for duty. This, with twelve hundred men in camp, will show a state of health equal to any other in the State.

There has been some sickness of an epidemic form, such as sore throat, varricella, or chicken pox, which yields readily to mild remedies, and is fast subsiding. There is no demoralization of the regiment from sickness or any other cause; but on the contrary, there is a good state of discipline, and a manifest cheerful obedience to all orders. As to discontent, what little there has been, if any, has grown out of the fact that the men have received no pay for three months, which to-day is fast being dispelled by the presence of Paymaster Howard, who pays up to the first of November.

The regiment may have cost $100,000, but it is no fault of theirs, for they have been ready to move for the last four weeks, so far as men and organization were concerned; but an unavoidable necessity has compelled them to wait for clothing. In the meantime the soldiers have made rapid advancement in the manual of arms, company and battalion drill, so that when they do take the field and strike hands with the sons of Illinois and others of the Northwest, our enemies will quail and the rebellion be squelched.

[Our information was derived from a paragraph in one of the Detroit papers.—EDS. TRIB.]

Ladies' Soldiers Aid Societies.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The ladies who are organizing societies for the comfort of soldiers have become disputatious in the manner of applying their funds, and the direction in which they should make their efforts. Different gentleman friends are giving them different advice, which has tended to disorganize and discourage them.

I, having had general experience in the volunteer army from the commencement of the war, have often been asked for advice. I would gladly encourage these great hearted and patriotic women in their humane purpose, and therefore give them some practical advice.

1. The well soldiers need nothing that the Government has not already liberally supplied. True, some extra articles of clothing, such as overcoats, rubber blankets, mufflers, car-laps, or umbrellas, and other old granny fixings, would somewhat soften the rigors of warfare so terrible to housed-up women and soft-handed dandies. But if friends want to give their soldiers these things, they had better send them directly to individuals of their own acquaintance, *letting each community take care of its own soldiers.* For, let one of experience assure them; if they undertake any *general* arrangement, wasting clean cash for the manufacture of new articles, those articles would be partially distributed, causing jealousies and quarrels, and extravagance in the use of them, or mercenary speculation by selfish officers. Besides, these articles of luxury, not provided by the regulations of the army, tend to effeminate the troops. They need the rigors of the elements to stouten their hearts.

2. Let the ladies reserve what clean cash they raise for application to individual cases of suffering within their own knowledge—say returned, wounded, indigent soldiers, or bereaved families, enough of which they will yet have. This, most of all things, will encourage the well and living soldiers.

3. The only essential articles that can be raised by the ladies of these organizations are such as are required in the hospitals for the sick and wounded, a list of which may be had in the circular of the Chicago Sanitary commission, 41 Wabash Avenue, than with which the patriotic women of Chicago can do no better than co-operate.

The Third Order.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 3d.]

Our Cairo correspondent states the case of a refugee slave being driven from the camp, in pursuance of "Order No. 3." There is not, within the knowledge of many intelligent officers with whom we have conversed, a single instance in which contrabands have carried intelligence from our camp to the enemy, while, on the contrary, there are many in which they have brought information of great value. In no instance have our officers been purposely deceived or misled by them. Their information proved more reliable than that derived from many white persons, not a few of whom were reckless of the truth, or wilfully deceptive.

Upon the ratio of probabilities, it is reasonable to conclude that in driving the refugee mentioned from our lines, a useful, serviceable friend of the cause was rejected, and quite possibly valuable information also refused.

This Order can do no good in propitiating the support of any class of loyal men. The rebels may well approve of it, because it operates wholly for their advantage.

THOSE BELGIAN GUNS.—We have seen some samples of the Belgian guns with which Gen. McClernand's brigade, and many other of our Illinois troops are armed, and can truly say that it is a disgraceful outrage, not to say criminal foolishness, to arm our troops with weapons so useless. A majority of the guns are absolutely of no account whatever, except for bayonet use, being utterly incapable of being discharged. Col. Fouke is in Washington attempting to procure Enfield rifles, or some respectable arm for the brigade, but with poor hopes of success. Gov. Yates has sent Mr. E. Wolcott, of Jacksonville, to Cairo, as a commissioner to examine the guns, and his official report may have some effect in securing different arms. It is downright murder to send troops into the field with such weapons.—*Springfield Journal*, 3d.

PROFANITY.—Washington should be our example in these warlike times. Let us try to heed his opinion of a gentleman: He said it was no mark of a gentleman to be profane. If our officers swear and curse, they must not blame their men. Let us all think before we speak. Profanity connected with the commands of our officers confuse us.—*Zouave Gazette.*

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

The Tribune and its Friends.

[From the Philadelphia Presbyterian Standard.]

We call attention to the Prospectus of the Chicago TRIBUNE, for 1862, published in our present issue. It will be seen from the Prospectus that the TRIBUNE, with its weekly, tri-weekly and daily, is well adapted to all the various departments of business, commercial, agricultural, mechanical, professional, and even literary and scientific. As a newspaper, it is found to be among the most reliable, which at the present time, is certainly no small recommendation. It pleads, too, for open, fair and candid discussion of all questions connected with the welfare of the Nation, in these times of trial and much temptation to peculation and fraud. All trimming and compromises with what is esteemed as evil it sternly eschews. And now, in our country's crisis, it stands up fearlessly in support of the Union, and for the adoption of those measures by which that Union "*Must and shall be preserved.*" All lovers of the Union, and friends of freedom, will find in the TRIBUNE a candid, well conducted, instructive, and highly useful journal.

[From the Rochester (Ind.) Mercury.]

We consider it the most valuable of all the journals published in the West; indeed, to us, it is the most valuable of all our exchanges. Nine times in ten we obtain our latest news from its columns, and we know of no other paper that could fill its place. In making arrangements for reading matter for the coming year, we advise our friends to examine the terms of the tri-weekly and weekly editions of the TRIBUNE.

[From the Macomb (Ill.) Journal.]

We publish this week the prospectus of this bold, fearless, and independent journal. It is not always that we can endorse its policy, but at the same time we must concede that there is no newspaper that we look for with so much interest as the Chicago TRIBUNE. It has the merit of being an excellent newspaper—giving the latest and fullest intelligence of the exciting events of the day, and if its editorials are not always dictated by the soundest discretion, they at least have the merit of that boldness, honesty and independence which are essential elements in the success of any newspaper. Let our readers read the prospectus, and subscribe for the TRIBUNE, and we can assure them that they will not regret the investment.

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

The Chicago TRIBUNE, a metropolitan journal, with every department complete, and every column full of sense as well as news, has come out in a new dress complete.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.]

The Chicago TRIBUNE comes to us in a bran new dress, both beautiful and becoming. During these war times, it is not every newspaper that can afford as much, and certainly there is no paper in the West whose enterprise is more deserving of appreciation and patronage.

[From the Anamosa (Iowa) Eureka.]

In another column will be found a prospectus of the Chicago TRIBUNE, the ablest political journal of the Northwest. Occasionally it jars somewhat harshly against our judgment, but we forgive and pass over all such in consideration of its high ability, united to a dauntless courage in putting forth and advocating the highest views of right and without regard to party or the expediencies of the hour.

[From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.]

The Chicago TRIBUNE is a paper that should be in the hands of all persons who desire to keep up with the current history of the country. If one-tenth part of the news items copied from that paper were duly credited, the type used in credit marks would, at the ordinary price for type metal, cover with United States Land Warrants, more than a hundred sections of land annually. It is the paper that trotted out "Old Abe," discomfited Douglas, upset Fremont, and broke up the "Wild Cats." Its peculiar mission is to "stand guard" for the interests of the Northwest, generally, and Chicago in particular. The Washington correspondence of the TRIBUNE has been unrivaled for accuracy, research and vigor.

[From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald.]

The TRIBUNE has already a large list of subscribers in this vicinity, but were the list doubled, it would be no more than it merits, for it is the ablest and most enterprising journal published in the Northwest.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The TRIBUNE is a valuable friend to us, owing to the promptness with which it reaches our sanctum, and the *news* that it contains. It is an independent, lively sheet, a *news* paper.

[From the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern.]

The TRIBUNE has become one of the "institutions" of the West, and nobody feels that he is quite posted up in the news of the day, until he has read the TRIBUNE. It is characterized by great ability, great boldness, and indefatigable enterprise, and in its politics it preaches sound doctrine in full measure.

[From the Menard (Ill.) Index.]

We consider the TRIBUNE one of the best, if not the very best *news* paper in the West. It is unrivaled in its financial, commercial, and market reports. As a political and war journal it is more radical than most of us, but is nevertheless generally right—we think not always. It is a first-rate paper, however.

[From the Douglas County Shield.]

As a newspaper it has no equal in the Northwest, and is thoroughly identified with its interests. It publishes more and reliable special dispatches than any paper in the West. As a commercial paper its quotations can always be relied upon. If you want a city paper subscribe for the Chicago TRIBUNE.

[From the Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.]

The TRIBUNE is a bold, fearless, out spoken, *live* journal, and though it is a better abused paper than any other in the Northwest, it is read more than all others put together. The TRIBUNE follows in nobody's wake, but is always in advance of its readers, and wields a powerful influence in giving form and shape—in *manufacturing*—public opinion on all the great questions of the times. None deny this.

[From the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.]

The TRIBUNE is the most enterprising journal in the West, and is always read by everybody with the greatest interest, however distasteful to the reader its opinions may be. It is in fact the only *live* paper in the State, and deserves the prosperity it enjoys. Its editors seem to be "posted" on every subject of interest, and we are sure to obtain from its columns all needful information concerning current events. We daily testify to the appreciation of its merits by the numerous selections we make from it, and we notice that the same is true of several other journals of larger size and pretensions than ours. We can cordially recommend the TRIBUNE to any of our friends who may wish a journal that will give them their money's worth, and a little more, of news, as the very paper for them.

[From the Rockford (Ill.) Democrat.]

There are some things about this paper, in its editorial management, that we do not like, and have so expressed ourselves; but let that be as it may, there is no disguising the fact that the TRIBUNE is a first-class newspaper—always alive and up to the times in its news department. It is a splendid commercial paper, and has a fine corps of correspondents, equal to the best in the country. We reiterate, as a *news paper*, there are none better, and the enterprise and ability the publishers have shown in making it what it is, renders it worthy of the continued and hearty support of the *news* reading public.

[From the Columbia City (Ind.) Republican.]

The Chicago TRIBUNE is one of the live newspapers of the age, and should be read by all. If you are not able to take the daily, send for the weekly or tri-weekly, and you will be a posted man, if you should read no other paper. It contains a complete daguerreotype of the passing events of the world. Its great excellence, however, consists in the noble and manly stand it has taken, and unwaveringly maintained, in support of the Government in this struggle. Always in the advance on every question of human right, a fearless and able advocate of truth and justice, making it the paper for the million. A large list of the daily is taken and read in this place now, but we wish it were doubled and trebled.

[From the Toledo (Iowa) Transcript.]

We consider the Chicago TRIBUNE one of the very best, if not the best paper published for the perusal of the whole Northwest. The publishers take great pains to make it interesting in every particular. While it is mainly and carefully devoted to giving the war news at an early moment, it does not omit other important items of news that are transpiring from day to-day.

It has an able corp of editors, that do not fear to attack the "powers that be" whenever they become tyrants or rascals, nor to give the meed of praise to whomsoever it belongs.

They have been somewhat denounced by a few of the idolaters of Gen. Fremont, for early exposing his extravagance and tyranny, but all that they have said of him has been confirmed by others, and these idolaters will soon see that the editors of the Chicago TRIBUNE were laboring in earnest for the cause of the Union, and ready for the good of the country, to rebuke weakness in high places, wherever found.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—In our advertising columns will be noticed the prospectus of the Chicago TRIBUNE. Its club rates are very low, and now is a good time to make up the clubs. As the TRIBUNE has a wide circulation in this vicinity, and all are more or less acquainted with its merits and demerits it is hardly necessary for us to commend its enterprise in news matters which is so well known, as well as the fulness and reliability of its market reports. The editors also have a faculty of coming out and speaking their minds. We like their frank independent style, even if we are frequently forced to differ with them as to conclusions arrived at from a given state of facts. The Chicago TRIBUNE is a live Western institution, and "long may it wave."—*Belvidere (Ill.) Standard.*

THE FIGHT AT PENSACOLA.

Accounts Published in Southern Papers.

Our dates from Nashville are to the 28th ult., from Mobile to the 29d, and from Charleston to the 26th.

We find in the Mobile *Register* of the 23d the telegraphic accounts of the fight at Pensacola, which commenced on Friday, the 22d ult., at ten o'clock. The dispatch says:

This morning, at precisely 10 o'clock by my time-piece, without warning or intimation, the guns of Fort Pickens opened on the gunboat Nelms, transport steamer Time, and the little steamer Cushman—the two latter lying at the foot of Central Wharf, the Nelms in the basin of the dry-dock.

The Federals fired a number of guns before our batteries replied; when they opened, under the joint explosions, the earth and water seemed agitated at their terrible voices. The houses of Pensacola shook at the earthquake voices of innumerable batteries, and soon the buildings by the water side, the sandy beach and the long wharves, projecting far into the bay, were thronged with soldiers, citizens, strangers and ladies, under such excitement as only war's dangers and alarms could produce.

The gun-boat Nelms, in command of Lieut. Munston, of the Louisiana infantry, quit the basin under a shower of shot and shell, and proceeded in the direction of the Floridians, who are stationed at or near Point Town, on the mainland, and opposite the city. From a front position on the bay, we witnessed her departure from the yard; the enemy for many minutes devoted their whole energies to her destruction, bomb-shells and rifle balls falling like autumn leaves over and around her. Once we thought a bomb had fallen on her deck. She was almost hid from view by smoke; fortunately it over-reached her, causing only a slight disfiguration of her railing. She fired from her little piece two shots at Billy Wilson's batteries, and proceeded to the Florida camp.

Eleven o'clock, A. M.—The Nelms has arrived at her wharf, and Capt. Keys reports the fact, as above stated, except that he is not certain whether it was the sand batteries or Fort Pickens opened the ball. Whether Billy or Brown, they were in dead earnest. The steamer Time still occupies her position apparently unhurt. Had the effort been made, it is thought by those on the Nelms, she might have got out and come to the city. Of this we will probably learn more when Capt. Wisgate comes up.

The fleet, consisting of the frigates Colorado and Niagara, it is thought, and a gunboat, have moved down from Wilson's camp to the mouth of the bar, and are, so well as we can discern, delivering broadsides at Fort McRae. Up to this hour, we have no messenger from the yard, save a little newsboy, who, according to his own story, "cut stick" at the first gun.

Twelve o'clock.—Fort Pickens and the Island batteries are answering our guns with ferocity. Our forts and batteries replied with equal alacrity—we trust to God with killing effect.

There is no abatement in the city excitement, and every now and then a shout from citizens and soldiers falls on the ear. Preparations are making by some to send their sick families up the road. No fears are entertained of the enemy's success.

Two o'clock.—Mr. Myers has arrived; he left the yard at 11 o'clock. The steamer Time, it is thought, is not much injured, but under range of the enemy's big guns. Her loss just now is unbearable; steam power in the bay is quite limited. Captains Lanier and Crump have all their teams strung out, and communication with the Rose will be kept up by wagon trains. The Colorado and Niagara are still thundering away at the Barancas and Fort McRae.

Five o'clock.—Another gentleman just from below says that it was reported among the outer camps that the wife of a Sergeant Major had been killed in the yard.

A dispatch says our guns and batteries have suffered no injury.

The firing is still heavy on both sides.

The frigates have changed their position and are not discernible from the city.

PENSACOLA, *Saturday noon, Nov.* 23, 1861.—The bombardment commenced again this morning from the enemy's side at 11 o'clock. Our batteries instantly replied, and ever since there has been incessant firing, but with what effect we have been unable to ascertain, as there has been no reliable messenger from the yard. Of course there are rumors, and absurd ones at that, flying in every direction.

Our loss up to the present time is only five killed and twelve wounded. The loss has been generally at Fort McRae. Col. Villipigue, of the Georgia and Mississippi regiment, among the latter. His wound is slight.

The steamer Time was spirited away last night from the yard; the Yankees knew nothing of her escape until morning. She has marks of being rather roughly handled, though not severely damaged. Several rifle shots passed through her upper works. Her machinery is uninjured. She had on board a large quantity of commissary and quartermaster stores, which are unharmed.

A gentleman from Warrington and the navy yard has just come up. He left at 3 o'clock, and reports that one or two persons had been killed at the yard, and that some of the buildings had been materially injured. A long train of government wagons had just entered the yard when the firing commenced. A number of animals were killed—the darkies quit their teams, and such a scramble for safe places was never witnessed since that of Bull Run.

At 3 o'clock some houses in the yard, or below it, are on fire. The enemy are throwing hot shot. There are but few wooden buildings in the yard. It is said a number of them are slightly injured.

The fleet have been pretty much all day paying their respects to the yard and the batteries at Warrington.

Gen. Bragg visited the batteries yesterday after the action commenced. He expresses himself delighted with men and guns, and is confident of success.

Several sail of vessels are in sight—one of them a large steam frigate.

I have just learned by the glass that the fire in Warrington is the Baptist church.

P. S.—The Episcopal Church and the new Marine Barracks are on fire, as well as we can make out with the glass.

I forgot to mention in the proper place that the enemy ceased firing yesterday evening at six o'clock. Gen. Bragg stopped only on account of a severe storm of rain and wind.

PENSACOLA, Nov. 25.—Everything is unusually quiet. The enemy's shipping keep beyond our range. No additional fleet has arrived. Our killed and wounded on Friday, by the caving of the magazine at Fort McRae, numbered eleven persons. No casualties since.

The affair of the black flag is thus alluded to by the Charleston *Courier* of the 25th:

War in its best estate is war, and is horrible enough. If we must meet invaders let us meet them with all the metagation which invasion affords. To say that no prisoners are taken under any circumstances, is only to proclaim a war of extermination, on which both sides will suffer uselessly. The cry of extermination, black flag, and no quarter, is shouted most vociferously by some who are evading any kind of war. People who fight are willing enough to accept a war of rules, as long as possible, and if they catch thieves and incendiaries, they are readily discriminate against them in favor of prisoners of war.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper.

DEVOTED TO

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

"The Union, it Must and Shall be Preserved."

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be Right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses and advocates are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.
THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION, OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS, ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY, HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES, ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT.
A SOUND CURRENCY, AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger. The loyal "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It contains full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard cities.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

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BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES.

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oc8-g771-3m

WESTERN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR

FOR SUPPLYING

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WITH WATER.

Dispensing with the aid of a Pump.

For sale by

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Agents,

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Educational.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced day and evening lessons, and classes in the French, Italian Languages, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Private instructions are also given either at the College or at the residence of the pupils. [illegible] Applications at St. Mary's University, [illegible] Wolcott and Superior streets, North Side. [illegible]

A LIBERAL EDUCATION, with **Military Instruction and Drill.**

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been opened at FULTON, ILL., and will open its Primary and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 16th, 1861. [illegible] twelve experienced Teachers, thorough [illegible] and the excellent appliances, both regular and sure [illegible] the school being liberally endowed [illegible] \$116,000, ample and attractive grounds [illegible] and many other advantages [illegible] the attention of parents, [illegible] INFANTRY AND [illegible] BAYONET AND [illegible] Zouave and Fancy Drills under [illegible] the United States Army [illegible] year, for board, tuition, room, fuel, light [illegible] Excellent accommodations for [illegible] near the same roof, with the [illegible] teachers. Address for Circulars, D. A. C[illegible] Fulton Ill.

Special Notices.

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible] Lake street, and examine those wonderful [illegible] of Art. No scrutiny can detect the [illegible] the material when adjusted to the head. [illegible] supplies always the newest Paris [illegible] will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that [illegible] two-thirds of this number, the disease first [illegible] Catarrh.

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

[illegible] being to the throat and bronchial tubes, [illegible] the lungs. [illegible] easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by [illegible] would prevent the latter. Persons should [illegible] that the better way to cure Consumption [illegible] prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear [illegible] at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, [illegible] frequent attacks, and are more [illegible] to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin [illegible] afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucus, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but few of the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to request all who are diseased to test its virtues in the severest cases, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be refunded.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, \$2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

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Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, School Furniture on hand and to order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-a80-1y]

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Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House.)

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than ordinary prices in this market. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc28-g988-3m

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G. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortments of Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds. Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap20'61-ly

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

Having the three Departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing,

and Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Out-fit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

No. 122 Lake street.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778,) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Fitch, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. S. Fuller & Co. [illegible]

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

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EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

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PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

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PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.

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PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

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LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

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Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. [illegible], Physician and Surgeon, detects to a [illegible] condition and locality of diseases, [illegible] method, without asking any [illegible] of the Throat and Lungs treated [illegible] and Constitutional treatment [illegible] of the Stomach, of the Liver, [illegible] Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic [illegible] Neuralgia, Paralysis, Rheumatism [illegible] of the Eye and Ear, Seminal [illegible] of long standing, Cured in the [illegible] We are not a "cure-all" doctor [illegible] case without a fair prospect of [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

[illegible] Irregularities, Falling of the [illegible] Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] of any kind. Have no delicacy [illegible] no difference what your troubles may [illegible] cordially invited to call and examine [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

[illegible] Strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] corner of State and Randolph [illegible] to 12 A. M.; 1 to 5 P. M. [illegible] I will send a pamphlet [illegible]

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Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

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TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . \$50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . \$25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h309-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 24th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of \$50, \$100, \$1,000 and \$5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc22-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

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C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g791-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

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AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

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ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. jel0'61-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

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EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,

no26-h504-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-g393-lot-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. jal-d792-ly

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BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my3-ly

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CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

BAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Co-Partnerships.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Edward Hoffman and Adolf Marcus, under the firm of Hoffman & Marcus, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. HOFFMAN,

de4-h588-3t A. MARCUS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of MACQUEEN & GRINDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be collected by A. S. Grindon, who may be found at the office of DAY & CURTIS, No. 10 Dearborn street.

Chicago, Nov. 29, 1861. no30h557-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore known under the name, and style of WATSON V. COE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.

Dec. 1, 1861. WATSON V. COE, WILLIAM H. RICE, SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD.

de2-h560-1w

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

no6-h148-3m Cor. Market and Washington Streets

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load, SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.

E. L. FURNESS & CO.,

no18-h386-1m Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter.

Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of ½ cord or a thousand cords.

MORGAN & FURNESS,

no18-h387-1m Corner State st. and C. B. & Q. R. R.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no20

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. O. MOREY,

ap17'61-ly 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

50 sacks Buckwheat Flour,

100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,

10 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries,

10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries.

CHESNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 165 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. [jy18] STEVENS & NORRIS.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

THE DEFENDERS.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Our flag on the land and our flag on the ocean,
An angel of peace wheresoever it goes—
Nobly sustained by Columbia's devotion,
The angel of death it shall be to our foes!
True to its native sky
Still shall our eagle fly,
Casting his sentinel glances afar;
Though bearing the olive branch
Still in his talons staunch
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

Hark to the sound! there's a foe on our border—
A foe striding on to the gulf of his doom;
Freemen are rising and marching in order,
Leaving the plow and the anvil and loom.
Rust dims the harvest sheen
Of scythe and of sickle keen,
The axe sleeps in peace by the tree it would mar,
Veteran and youth are out
Swelling the battle shout,
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

Our brave mountain eagles swoop from their acrie—
Our lithe panthers leap from forest and plain;
Out of the West flash the flames of the prairie—
Out of the East roll the waves of the main,
Down from their Northern shores,
Swift as Niagara pours,
They march and their tread wakes the earth with its jar;
Under the Stripes and Stars,
Each with the soul of Mars,
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

Spite of the sword or assassin's stiletto,
While throbs a heart in the breast of the brave,
The oak of the North or the Southern palmetto
Shall shelter no foe except in his grave!
While the gulf billow breaks
Echoing the northern lakes
And ocean replies unto ocean afar,
Yield we no inch of land
While there's a patriot hand
Grasping the bolts of the thunders of war!

THE LAPSE INTO BARBARISM.

WHAT VIRGINIA PROPOSES.

Barriers against Popular Liberty to be Strengthened.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of November 20 contains the report of the committee appointed by the Virginia State Convention, to report on amendments to the Constitution. The document is long and very curious.

The committee set out with an assertion of the old abstractions of the Virginia School, and then proceed to discuss the amendments which they deem essential to erect the State into an oligarchy. The people, they say, must be disfranchised, labor must be depressed, and free schools abolished. We give some extracts from the report below. Let the freemen of the North note the tendencies of society in the slave States:

REBEL VIEWS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Governments are instituted for the protection of the rights of persons and property; and any system must be radically defective which does not give ample security to both. The great interests of every community may be classed under the heads of labor and capital, and it is essential to the well being of society that the property equilibrium should be established between these two elements. The undue predominance of either must, eventually, prove destructive of the social system. Capital belongs to the few—labor to the many. In those systems in which capital has the ascendancy, the government must, to some extent, partake of the character of an oligarchy, whilst in those in which labor is predominant, the tendency is to what Mr. John Randolph graphically described as "the despotism of king numbers." It is the office of enlightened statesmanship to secure to each its appropriate influence, but to give the absolute control to neither.

THE REBELS THINK NORTHERN LABOR TOO POWERFUL.

The political condition of the Northern States presents a striking illustration of the evils incident to the preponderance of the element of labor. In the early periods of their history, these evils were not so apparent as they have since become. Their population was sparse, and the Western territories afforded a convenient outlet for their restless citizens; labor was in demand, at high wages; property was easily acquired, and consequently the line of demarcation between labor and capital was not strictly drawn, because the laborer of to-day might readily become the capitalist of to-morrow. But within the last twenty years a marked change has taken place in the North. Population has become dense, and the safety-valve afforded to emigration to Western territories has been greatly obstructed. Wages have not kept pace with the cost of subsistence, and the difficulty of acquiring property has increased. The tendency of this new condition of things has been to divide society into two distinct classes, and to array the one against the other.

FREE SCHOOLS DENOUNCED.

This tendency to a conflict between labor and capital has already manifested itself in many forms, comparatively harmless it is true, but nevertheless clearly indicative of *a spirit of licentiousness* which must, in the end, ripen into agrarianism. *It may be seen in the system of free schools*, by which the children of the poor are educated at the expense of the rich; in the various forms of exemption and homestead bills; in the popular cry of "lands for the landless," and "homes for the homeless;" in Fourierism and communism; in the habitual disregard of the ordinances of religion and of the institution of matrimony; and more distinctly in the form of abolitionism.

FREE SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE PERMITTED.

In the opinion of your committee, *no system of government can afford permanent and effectual security to life, liberty and property, which rests on the basis of unlimited suffrage* and the election of officers of every department of the government by the direct vote of the people. The tendency of such a system is to demoralize the masses; to encourage the habit of office-seeking; to foster corruption at the polls, and to place unworthy and incompetent men in positions of trust and responsibility. These, however, are the vital principles of the social organization of the North, and as before stated, their bitter fruits are already in a course of rapid development.

In the Southern States more conservative and rational principles still prevail. This is due mainly to the institution of slavery, which constitutes a partial restriction on the right of suffrage. In the North, men of every class and condition of life are entitled to vote. In the South, all who are in a condition of servitude are necessarily excluded from the exercise of political privileges, and the power of the country is wielded by the more intelligent classes, who have a permanent interest in the well-being of society.

Slavery also constitutes an effectual barrier against that tendency to antagonism between labor and capital which exists in the North. There, capital is the casual employer of labor, and is interested in diminishing its wages. Here, capital is the owner of labor, and naturally seeks to enhance its rewards.

THE PEOPLE MUST BE DISFRANCHISED.

Material changes seem, also, to be necessary in regard to the selection of various classes of public officers. Under the constitution, as it now stands, no discrimination is made in the mode of choosing public agents, founded on a consideration of the nature of the functions they have to perform. A mistaken desire to propitiate public favor, rather than a wise and well considered purpose to give security to individual rights, and stability and dignity to the government, seems to have controlled the action of the Convention in 1850. The selection of almost every officer has been referred to the people, and by shortening the official term, as far as possible, the officers are made dependent on the people. In determining the mode of selecting officers, it seems to your committee that some regard ought to be had to the nature of the duties they will be required to discharge. No rule can be prescribed which will be free from all objection, but your committee believe that it would be safe to assume that all legislative officers should be elected by the people, but that those who are to fill executive or judicial trusts should be chosen by intermediate agents. There seems to be a good reason for this distinction. Legislation affects the rights and liberties of the whole people collectively.

Hence, those who exercise legislative powers should be elected by a direct vote of the people, and be dependent, for their continuance in office, on the will of the people. But judicial and executive officers, being entrusted with the duty of expounding and administering the public will, as expressed through the legislature, and in applying law to individual cases, have functions to perform which do not concern the people at large, and ought not to be affected by their wishes.

* * * As a general rule, it would be much safer for the people to elect, in the mode prescribed by the law, representatives in whose ability, integrity and patriotism they could confide, and leave to them the duty, not merely of framing the laws, but also of selecting the higher officers, to expound and execute them.

Easy Lessons in Geography.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

MISSOURI.—The modern and appropriate pronunciation of the above is "Misery." If we may believe the telegraph reports, and no one but a lunatic will, without considerable allowance, the inhabitants of Missouri are in a very bad *State*. A majority of the Union men are rebels at heart, plotting secretly in aid of secession, while a large proportion of the rebels are disguised Union men. A Union family tree will have a rebel limb or branch in the person of a son or daughter, and the rankest rebel household will possess a saving clause in the person of a loyal offspring, who is proof against the poison of secession. Neighbors whose back yards *front* on each other, and who have lived on terms of the greatest intimacy for years—their grown up sons and daughters sparking across the fence—fire real bullets at each other from chamber windows and back doors. Loyal neighborhoods possess little bands of determined rebels, who burn, shoot and destroy, and villages where rebels are greatly in the ascendancy have Union clubs that cannot be repressed by any amount of cruelty and persecution. Queer state of things in Missouri.

John C. Fremont was a resident of Missouri for a brief period, but he moved away. Everybody has heard of his *removal*. He was a good man, but proved inadequate to manage a large tavern. The *Herald*, of this city, was so enraged at Fremont's removal, he being an extensive advertiser with them, and getting his job work done there, they quit sending papers down the Mahoning Railroad! The locomotives feel like death about it.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is in Missouri, and the trains run with regularity, although the bridges were all burned weeks ago. They don't mind the absence of a bridge at all, but jump their trains right over. The locopassengers get accustomed to it. The locomotives and tenders on that railroad look like sieves, they have so many bullet holes in them. The rebels along the line of the road are Spartans in courage. They pop away at a passing train from behind a tree with reckless bravery.

Lexington will always hold a prominent position in the history of Missouri, being distinguished for the gallant defense made by Col. Mulligan and his brave Irish Brigade against vastly superior numbers. They fought three days without Irish whisky, or even water, and were compelled to succumb—they couldn't get a smell of anything else.

General Price is probably the most talented officer the rebels have in Missouri, although he was a good deal *run down* after the fight at Booneville. He was in bad odor for weeks after that affair, but we believe that he has succeeded in clearing his skirts of anything offensive.

We don't believe Governor Jackson could be re-elected, and yet he made a fine run through the State only a few weeks ago. According to the latest accounts he is near the border of Arkansas, almost on the line. If he meets his deserts he will reach the line very soon, and the line will have a loop in it.

Health of the Potomac Camps.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The doctors begin to tell a sad story of growing sickness in the camps. Spite of the teachings of experience and the warnings of the Sanitary Commission, there reigns throughout the army a heinous neglect of the commonest laws of hygiene, which is disgraceful to witness. You may see any day, without crossing the Potomac, by visiting the outskirts of any of the numerous camps near Washington, an amount of filth which is ominous of approaching and inevitable disease. The accumulated *debris* of the soldiers' rations, to the amount of thousands of buckets full, is thrown pell-mell into the trenches, and left to rot and poison the air, mingled with worse and fouler odors. What can be expected from such neglect of common cleanliness? All the dangers of the climate and the perils of cold and exposure are as nothing compared with the constant inhalation of fetid odors made up of the offscourings of the camp. These are aggravated, too, by the mismanagement of the means of warmth which are employed in the tents. Enter a tent, and you are assailed with a concentrated quintessence of the foul smells which prevailed without, heated to a furnace-heat of aggravation by a fuming little stove in a red-hot condition, and hemmed in as if they were too precious to be lost by an utter absence of ventilation. In this reeking atmosphere are huddled perhaps one dozen, perhaps two dozen men, making the mixture worse by every breath they draw, and never dreaming they were slowly poisoning themselves to death. Already, in many regiments, one man in every three is sick or ailing—and no wonder. Already, fevers, rheumatism, agues, measles, and small-pox, prevail—and unless reform and care speedily take the place of neglect, a large portion of the army will find untimely graves—unassisted by the bullets of the rebels. These are plain truths—however unfavorable or unwelcome. There is absolute danger of our troops repeating the dreadful experience of the British army in the Crimea, where brave men perished by whole squadrons from their own sheer ignorance, improvidence and folly.

The Bad Scare in Dixie.

[Charleston, S. C., Letter, 20th ult.]

The amount of cotton abandoned on the plantations along the coast is very considerable. It is not easy to estimate the quantity with certainty, but it is generally said to be about fifteen hundred bales. Many of the planters, before quitting, set fire to their crops and such other combustible property on their premises as could not be removed. Concerted arrangements between the planters and the military authorities have been made, by which no plantation will in future be abandoned until the crop is utterly consumed, the gin house and other buildings destroyed, the live stock driven off, and the hands removed to the interior. In the most exposed localities, that is, the islands adjacent to Port Royal, on which the enemy may at any time make his appearance, the work of destruction is already commenced.

For the past few days gangs of negroes from the seacoast, laden with such effects as they can carry, and followed by droves of mules and horses, have been passing through this city on their way to the back country. Night before last the whole atmosphere in the city, and for miles around, notwithstanding the bright moonlight, was hazy and lurid. Many could not account for the phenomena. It was the effect of the wholesale conflagration of cotton now going on at Edisto and other islands intervening between Port Royal and Charleston. Wherever the marauders choose next to land, and it is useless to disguise the fact that they can land at a great many points, they will find nothing but devastated fields, deserted by all save the avenging presence of the partisan riflemen. The patriotic sacrifice which has been made by our planters is all the greater when we consider that the crops of the past season have far exceeded the best ever before known.

NEWSPAPER AT BEAUFORT.—Among other things constituting the cargo of the Atlantic, which sailed from New York for Port Royal on Tuesday, was a printing press, cases, type, etc., sent down with the view of starting a newspaper at Port Royal, to be conducted under the supervision of Gen. Sherman. A proper person will be selected as editor, and it is contemplated to issue a weekly sheet, which shall express the sentiments of the Government, and at the same time aid in suppressing the rebellion on the soil of the Palmetto State.

☞ The 6th New Hampshire regiment, at Keene, is full, and the 7th and 8th, at Concord, are nearly so; and all will be off to the war before the 15th inst. The Governor has therefore decided to issue commissions for the 9th regiment, intended for Butler's brigade. New Hampshire has also four companies of cavalry full, intended for the New England regiment; Col. Lawton, organizing at Providence under the auspices of Gov. Sprague. Two companies of sharpshooters, the second of which is ready to leave, and a battery of artillery now in the service, complete the list of what New Hampshire has done, and is doing.

☞ Two hundred of the Peoples' Ellsworth Regiment (N. Y. 44th, Col. Stryker,) are on the sick list and unfit for duty. Some half dozen have died. The regiment is in Gen. Fitz John Porter's division, at Hall's Hill, across the Potomac.

☞ The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States, gives five failures and suspensions in Boston, eight in New York, four in Philadelphia, two in Baltimore, and thirteen in other places—a total of thirty-two for the week.

☞ The ladies of Boston have presented a splendid "canopy tent," for use as a chapel for religious services, to Col. Powell T. Wyman's regiment, at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe.

☞ Two men on Monday attempted to cross the river at St. Louis in a skiff. It was caught in the ice, and one of them, Daniel Gleeson, was drowned.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET,

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq., Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Berteau m'a donne aussi la permission de me referer a lui. no11-h226-3m

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DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		\$50 to \$80
Upper " "		25 to 45
Entire " "	Vul. Rubber	25 to 50
Upper " "		10 to 30
Entire " "	Silver	20 to 40
Upper " "		7 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates		1 to 10
The beautiful Gold Fillings		1 to 10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. 95 Clark street, opposite the Court House. no11-h82-3m

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WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 56 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

my12'61-ly

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, default has been made by John Miller, in the payment of his promissory note, dated July 16th, 1858, for the sum of seven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars (\$7,680), payable to L. C. Paine Freer or order, and due one year from date, there being now due thereon about forty-seven hundred dollars: Now, therefore, in accordance with the powers in a Deed of Trust, executed by said Miller, of date with said note, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 156 (156) of Deeds, page 42, and in pursuance with the powers in another Deed of Trust, dated March 30th, A. D. 1861, executed by Ira Scott, Special Commissioner, &c. and recorded in the office of said Recorder on the 30th day of November, 1861, and marked by said Recorder, Document No. 64,996, we, the undersigned, Trustees named in said Deeds respectively, will on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, on the application of said Freer, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, lots [illegible] in block ninety-seven (97), in the School Section Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much and such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said note, with interest and costs of sale.

Chicago, Nov. 29th, 1861. EPHRAIM INGALLS, JAMES M. ADSIT.

de2-h574-td

ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Gelpcke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 26th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I shall, on the 16th day of December, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of said Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, in and to [illegible] of the north [illegible] feet of lot one, block 38, original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume payment of all incumbrances of said property.

CHRIS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

no29-h568-2w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Maperva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Maperva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Maperva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Maperva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

J. G. MATHEWS, Complt's Sol'r.

Wholesale Houses.

500 CHOICE STYLES

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

From Low Priced to the Best Made,

JUST RECEIVED.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 and 169 Lake street.

BALMORAL HOSE, choice color,

FOR LADIES AND MISSES.

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

CLOAKS,

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY TRADE.

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake street.

BLACK AND WHITE

PLAID SHAWLS,

IN EVERY VARIETY OF CHECK AND QUALITY.

Just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—A large lot of

Black Figured Silks,

FOR SIX SHILLINGS PER YARD.

100 Pieces

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,

From Two to Four Shillings per Yard.

BELOW THEIR VALUE.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

MAZARINE BLUE AND CRIMSONS,

Choice Shades,

IN PLAIN MERINOS,

PLAIN DE LAINES,

REPT VALOURS,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

And all the New Fabrics.

These colors are very scarce, and probably cannot be had at any price a month hence.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

se9-g352-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 LAKE STREET,

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc15'61-ly

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SATTERLEE, WELLS & FAULKNER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF STATE,

Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

[se10-g580-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

129 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no8'61-h29-ly]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

se6'61

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

[se10-g576-3m]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe14-ly

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16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

82 - LAKE STREET - 82

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
8,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
25 casks SHEET ZINC,
30 tons PIG TIN,
18,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
25 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
80 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc13-g313-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

Wholesale Houses.

CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

46 LAKE STREET,

(Between State street and Wabash ave.,) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash, and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [oc28-h641-lotal'62] B. BROS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

51 & 53 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 51 & 53

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

AND

METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,
	"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

[ap15'61-ly]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

jy18'61-ly Agents for Manufacturers.

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARRS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 89 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4443. no8-h73-3m

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R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h590-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g313-ly

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x24	18x28	20x44	26x40	26x42	22x38
22x46	22x44	24x34	25x37	27x41	22x32
26x42	24x34	25x38	25x38	27x41	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

mh9 CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

Carpets.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings and Rugs,

CURTAIN,

FURNISHING, AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

We sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.

se11-g281-3m

Express Lines.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE,

Please Notice.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON

EXPRESS LINE,

Under the management and control of the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.

By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an

Express Freight Train

Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD,

Agent Great Western Railway Company,

no7-h158-1m Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 240 and 242 East Washington street. my18-ly

Commission Merchants.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 111 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [oc7'61-ly] R. S. WOLCOTT.

PETER MACQUEEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells streets, Chicago.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Flour, Grain, Produce, &c. de2-h561-3w.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 87 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment East.

M. C. SHERMAN, J. S. HALL, T. G. M'LAURY.

no20-h180-1m

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h393-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

181½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g909-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 169 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; E. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc15-g867-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 75 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. V. CLARKE.

se2-g496-3m

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1585.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [au23'61-ly] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja28'61-ly

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au13-a196-ly] R. STONE.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-b914] C. E. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh8'58

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no28-a308

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS.

Post Office Box 3287.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., Goodhue & Co., Fowler Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe18'60-ly

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe11'60-ly

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CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. se1'60-ly

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MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. [no21'61-ly] G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh3-e137-ly

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FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD, [au17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

183 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE, [y30-ly] R. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago,

S. SHACKFORD, [au26-g447-3m] G. N. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD, [fe20'60-ly] E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 236 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills. jy18'61-ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

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P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers. se9-61-ly

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WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS, [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS, O. P. BRITT, N. A. NICHOLS.

[ap19-ly]

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6217, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R. au15-c31-ly

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NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally, No. 178 South Water street. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 238, 238 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WHEDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

mh20-ly

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 224 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON, [ap18] R. L. STEVENS.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or by addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 1245. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help. no5-h80-1y

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OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3083. [jel1'61-ly

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Nov. 20th, 1861.

Notice to Stockholders.

At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 10th day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."

no21-h468-lm W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 100 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3864. de4-h582-lm

---

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the same large size of all cans put up. H. SANBORN.

no26-h559-lm 139 Randolph street, P. O. Box 1845.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The Best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

No. 70 Lake Street.

jy14'61-y

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters,

51 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.,

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc18-ly]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF

BOYS' SLEDS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Boys' Skates, Ladies' Skates, Men's Skates,

And the celebrated

YANKEE CREEPER,

To prevent falling in slippery weather. Remember that

Peugeot's Great Variety Store

IS AT No. 108 LAKE STREET,

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

Fancy Baskets,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

For the million, and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

BARNUM BROS.

Oil and Lamps.

PRICES REDUCED.

200 BARRELS OIL,

KIERS' BEST

200 Barrels STAR OIL,

FOR SALE BY

POPE & SLOCUM,

No. 122 CLARK STREET.

se7-g343-3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,

W. C. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,

Cleveland, - - - Ohio,

Manufacturers and Refiners of

PETROLEUM OR CARBON OIL.

Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.

To Jobbers in Oil we would say, we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages. no8-h18-3m

---

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 5158.

se10 E. W. BLATCHFORD.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

New and Rich Styles.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM'S,

oc4-g788-4m 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED—As THOMAS R. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all other articles in their line of trade, and all at their usual low prices, at 125 Randolph street, Chicago. [jal'61-ly

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. 1, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 20, 1861, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or on any of the stations on the line of its R. R., of the following materials, to wit: 75,000 first-class Railroad Ties, which must fill the following specifications: They must be hewed from good quality of white or burr oak; eight feet long; six inches thick, between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width of flattened surface, and to be of not less than six inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received.

Also, 25,000 Second-Class Railroad Ties, to be good quality of hemlock or tamarack, of the same dimensions as above.

Ties to be delivered during the spring and summer of 1862, at the rate of 15,000 per month, reckoning from the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.

Proposals may be for all or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and if for less than the whole number, the time of delivery.

Also, for the following Bill of Timber:

[illegible]

In all, about 132 M feet B. M. Oak Timber.

Also for 66,000 feet B. M. Black Oak Plank, 3,000 do. do. Black Oak Plank, 2,000 do. Pine Fencing, 16 feet long; 4,000 do. Pine Fencing 16 ft. long.

All the above to be of good quality of material free from shakes, large knots and rot.

The Timber and lumber to be delivered on the Company's Depot grounds in Chicago during the months of April, May, June, and July next.

The above to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Company's Agent.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, less ten per cent., which will be retained as security for the fulfilment of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory security that the Contractor will faithfully perform the contract awarded.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to

de4-h585-td WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. YEMBURY, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work attended to. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3184. fe23-ly

Stoves and Furnaces.

LESTER & CO.'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. [illegible] W. W. Farwell, John B. Williams, [illegible] Crane, Rev. Dr. Evans [illegible] T. D. Robertson, [illegible] of Rockford. Address H. W. LESTER, Post Office Box 3185. Office No. 31 Lasalle street.

oc13-g590-6m

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is [illegible]

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is [illegible]

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in hands of Agents [illegible]

2d—Real Estate unincumbered [illegible]

3d and 4th—Debts due the Company secured by mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount [illegible]

5th—Loans secured by Bank and other stocks [illegible]

7th—All other assets belonging to the Company [illegible]

Total [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due [illegible]

Losses in suspense, waiting proof [illegible]

Total liabilities [illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 12th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, as amended by an act approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that the required amount of capital, invested as required, is possessed by said Company, and has filed a written instrument, signed by its President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

CAPITAL.

Fulton Insurance Company, of New York [illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn [illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York [illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn [illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y. [illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y. [illegible]
Northern Assurance Company, of London [illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, of London [illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street,

no13-h270-1m Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is [illegible]

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is [illegible]

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents \$9,770 16

2d—Real Estate unincumbered None.

3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage [illegible]

5th—Bank and other stocks [illegible]

6th—Debts due for premiums [illegible]

7th—All other securities [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due [illegible]

Losses in suspense waiting for further proof [illegible]

All other claims against the Company None.

Total Liabilities [illegible]

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved February 22d, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that the required amount of capital invested as required is possessed by said Company, and has filed a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE

Corn Exchange Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.

2d—The amount of the capital stock is [illegible]

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is [illegible]

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank, and in the hands of Agents [illegible]

2d—Real Estate [illegible]

3d—Bank stock owned by the Company [illegible]

4th—Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on real estate [illegible]

5th—Loans secured by pledges of stocks, bonds and securities, other than real estate [illegible]

6th—Debts due the Company for premiums [illegible]

7th—Accrued interest not due [illegible]

All other assets belonging to the Co. [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses unadjusted [illegible]

Losses reported, claims for losses resisted by the Company [illegible]

All other claims against the Company [illegible]

Total Liabilities [illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.

W. H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 28th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that the required amount of capital invested as required is possessed by said Company, and has filed a written instrument, signed by its President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, as Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1861.

[SEAL] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

CAPITAL.

Fulton Insurance Company, of New York [illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn [illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York [illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn [illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y. [illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y. [illegible]
Northern Assurance Company, of London [illegible]
International Life Ins. Society of London [illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street,

no13-h271-1m Chicago, Illinois.

Machinery.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE

AGENCY FOR

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES.

Prices, \$40, \$65 and \$200.

ALSO,

PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,

Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.

PRICE, \$21.00

Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt attention.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

HORSE POWERS—CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power, for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles—the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers of best patterns. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Hamphrey,) 2 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago. se11-g341-3m

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

Orders respectfully solicited. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, &c., &c.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,

(Successor to Wahl Bros.)

oc11-g960-3m No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Opticians.

LOUIS MAUSS,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

70 South Clark-St., opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Repairing done neatly and promptly. [illegible]

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 28 Lasalle street. Manufacturers of

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Caskets of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel Vault in the Cemetery. [illegible]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1861.

THE CITY.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire for the third district, rung last night at half past ten, was a false one.

☞ Large sale of furniture and house-keeping goods at auction, this Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, No. 69 Lake street.

THE LEAD MINE REGIMENT.—The Lead Mine Regiment, now quartered at Camp Douglas, were paid off yesterday by Major H. S. Getzmer and his assistant, S. W. Wray, the sum disbursed amounting to over $14,000.

☞ There will be a meeting of the ladies of Chicago, south of Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock in the Orphan Asylum, for the purpose of organizing a Soldier's Aid Society. A full attendance is desired.

COL. TURCHIN'S 19TH ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—The ladies of the "Dime Sociable" will send a box to the above regiment on Monday next. Any person wishing to send packages or letters to friends can do so by leaving them at 68 Oak street, on or before Saturday.

UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.—Col. David Stuart, of the 2d regiment Douglas Brigade, has issued an order that all officers and privates on furlough will report themselves for duty on Saturday, December 7th. The regiment leaves on Saturday afternoon.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received a copy of a most exquisite waltz, by Thos. Baker, Esq., the well known musician and composer, and published by Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. It is entitled "The Laura Keene Waltz," and will prove one of the most favorite waltzes of the season.

OFF FOR THE WARS.—Company H, Capt E. O. Freeman, 39th regiment Illinois Volunteers, "Yates Phalanx," leaves this city on Monday next to join his regiment, now at Williamsport, Md. All members of this company on furlough or otherwise are ordered to report themselves at Headquarters, No. 261 Randolph street.

BLANKETS FOR THE 19TH REGIMENT.—A. C. Caulkins, of this city, is raising a fund to purchase India rubber blankets for the 19th Illinois regiment, now in Kentucky. They are much in need of blankets. Mr. Caulkins himself, we are informed, has purchased one hundred blankets, and is now trying to raise enough to purchase a sufficient number for the entire regiment.

ANOTHER FAIR IN PROSPECT.—The ladies connected with Christ Church are moving in the matter of a Fair for liquidating their church debt of $700. A novel plan has been laid out, giving to the Fair a cosmopolitan character. It is to be an assemblage of unique characters, thrown together in picturesque groupings, and representing all the countries of the earth, except Secessia.

A SUDDEN RISE OF LARD.—A large vat for steaming lard in Tobey & Booth's packing house, near the Old street bridge, exploded yesterday. The bottom of the vat was blown out, the remainder taking a sudden flight up to the roof and distributing some twenty tierces of lard in every direction. One side of the packing house was badly shattered and one of the employees slightly scalded. Otherwise, no damage was done. For once, at least, Tobey & Booth can quote lard unsettled, with an upward tendency.

REV. DR. BUTLER OF WASHINGTON CITY.—We learn that this eminent divine, driven from his church, on account of his loyalty and devotion to the Union, will be in Chicago the coming week. He has been requested to deliver a lecture on "Washington, during the War." A committee of our influential citizens have the matter in charge, and will give the public an opportunity for giving him a benefit lecture, to express their sympathy for a bold and loyal man who would not remain silent when his eloquence could inspire to action.

☞ The letter from Dr. James Hunter, which we publish in another column, will, we feel assured, be read with great interest. It is introductory to the full discussion of the Doctor's views on the treatment of the affections of the throat and lungs. The great experience which he has had, in connection with his brother, Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, initiating, as they have done, in this country, the system of inhaling medicines into the lungs, give weight to the views which he may advance to the public. The Doctor has opened an office for consultation at No. 11 Adams street, as a branch of their New York office.

NOT EXECUTED.—A report published a few days since, in regard to the punishment by shooting, of a member of Col. Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment, is now supposed to have been untrue. The corpse of a soldier of that command passed through the city, as stated, but he met his death from disease, while the man alleged to have been shot was here on the same day, *en route* for his home in Kane county, his sentence having been commuted to expulsion from the service. It seems that he was subject to fits of an epileptic phase, and one coming upon him in the night, while on guard, he deserted his post and retired to an adjacent hay stack. These facts coming to light, alone saved him from suffering capital punishment. His name has not yet transpired.

THE "MALICIOUS MISCHIEF" CASE.—This case was brought to a conclusion yesterday by the honorable discharge of the defendant, Thomas B. Lowther. The evidence introduced showed that the suit originated out of revenge upon the part of some squatters whom Mr. Lowther had driven from his land in the town of Cicero, about two miles and a half from the city limits. The evidence upon the part of the complainants, that Mr. L. had fired their hay-stacks, was completely dissipated. The defendant showed conclusively that he had burned off some weeds upon his land, and instead of burning the stacks, there was no hay to burn except some rotten refuse, the stacks having been removed previous to the fire.

On account of previous statements in our columns about this case, we gave a careful attention to the hearing yesterday, and failed to discover a scintilla of evidence against the defendant. The apparent cause of the suit, the discrepancy of the plaintiffs' testimony and their utter failure to establish their complaint, left the magistrate no alternative but an honorable discharge.

Recorder's Court.

The Grand Jury of this Court brought in the following indictments yesterday:

Patrick Lawler, larceny; Geo. W. Bettinger, forgery; Dennis Kehoe, alias Dennis Keogh, petit larceny; Patrick McConoly, burglary, (two indictments); Nicholas Newman, Michael Higgins and Dennis Stein, petit larceny; Patrick Lowry, larceny; Geo. Lampkin, do.

The case of Elizabeth Green, a colored woman, was tried in the forenoon. The charge was larceny of a set of furs, the property of another colored person. The jury rendered a verdict of "guilty, and assessed the value of the property at one dollar.

The trial of Joseph Strong for an assault upon the person of John McColloch, committed about two months since, in a saloon on the North side, occupied the attention of the Court during the afternoon. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

The Soldiers Festival.

An adjourned meeting of the ladies, to make preparations for the approaching Festival, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, was held yesterday afternoon in the lower room of Bryan Hall, and fortunately, while the Illinois State Horticultural Society was in session in the upper room.

At the suggestion of Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Horticultural Society, the ladies made an appeal to the gentlemen for assistance in their praiseworthy enterprise. They very modestly asked their influence in the rural districts represented by the members of the Society, for donations of poultry, butter, cheese, apples, beans, beef, pork, and other et-cetera essential to the good dinners they propose to give in Bryan Hall during the week of the Festival. The appeal was responded to with enthusiasm, and a contribution of $12.75 was taken on the spot. One man pledged two barrels of apples; others promised vegetables and poultry, while Champaign county stands pledged for *six bushels of beans*. Adepts as our Chicago ladies are in begging, when they have a good cause at heart, we think they were never more fortunate or happier in their application for aid than when they appealed to the country members of the Illinois State Horticultural Society.

If any other of our country friends would like the privilege of co-operating with the Chicago ladies in their movement to raise funds for the needs of the army hospitals, they may send their donations to the "Sanitary Commission, 61 Wabash avenue," by the 19th of December.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Important Report of the War Committee.

Communication from the Union Defence Committee.

The Board of Supervisors held its third session of the present term yesterday. The business transacted, with the exception of the following, was of an unimportant and uninteresting character.

In the forenoon the following report was made by the

WAR COMMITTEE.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF COOK COUNTY: Your Committee appointed June 8th, 1861, and continued to September 19th, 1861, beg leave to report:

In their report of September they presented the vouchers for expenditures.

For the Hecker Jeger Regiment	$10,785.62
" Irish Regiment (Brigade)	12,497.34
Total	23,282.96
War fund orders issued	25,901.04
Since September they have paid bills of the Hecker Regiment	109.64
Irish Brigade	2,008.51
War fund orders issued for bills	2,648.97
for families	37.25
Total	2,697.62
Previously issued	25,901.04
Total orders issued	28,598.66

This, it is estimated, will leave about $4,000 of the one mill tax unused.

The bill for shoes remains unpaid, as the shoes furnished were not considered in fitting out the Irish Brigade, and were so much surplus without much value.

There have been forwarded to Washington for allowance and payment,

Bills to the amount of	$35,979.37
Of this there has been paid	2,635.92
Balance due	$33,343.45

There are some items, such as tobacco, nutmegs, &c., that the Government will not allow. The tobacco was not paid for, but the Committee agree to pay for the same provided the Government will allow it.

A messenger was sent to the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, in Kentucky, to obtain the officers' signatures to bills in proper shape for Government vouchers, but Quartermaster Henry Wendt declined signing them, though he had certified to the sub-vouchers, saying that he understood that the amount thus expended had been donated by the county, and if he signed the vouchers the Government would hold him accountable, and he had kept no account of the supplies. The sub-vouchers were sent to Washington with the bills, and your committee are satisfied that from the small amount of the bills for the service named, this irregularity will be overlooked.

The bills and claims were placed in the hands of the Hon. Samuel Hoard for settlement, as he was going to Washington on other business, the committee agreeing to refund him any expenses incurred on account of the county; and for his services, thus far in part successful, we wish to express our obligations to him. This course was thought less expensive than employing a messenger expressly on our own business.

Your committee, not deeming it advisable, for so short a time before the meeting of the Board, to make arrangements for the relief of families in the city, placed $1,500 of the money received, in the hands of the Union Defence Committee for disbursement, their basis of paying being the same as ordered by the Board.

The Union Defence Committee will report to the Board the amount disbursed, and the names of parties to whom paid.

It is probable that the unused war fund orders can be disposed of at par, to those who have taxes, to pay, for the purpose of continuing the family relief, and your committee recommend that immediate steps be taken in the matter. The Union Defence Committee are out of money, and the stoppage of this relief will cause much suffering.

The vast accumulation of business at Washington will necessarily cause considerable delay in the settlement of accounts now there, although Mr. Hoard succeeded in having them considered, out of their regular order.

The balance of the cash in hand, as per schedule D, $238.55 will be paid over to such parties as the Board direct.

Trusting that the manner in which the duties imposed upon the Committee have been discharged will prove satisfactory, the report is respectfully submitted.

A. G. THROOP,
GEO. STRONG,
A. H. BURLEY,
Committee on the War Fund.

The following communication was handed in during the afternoon:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Supervisors of Cook County:

GENTLEMEN:—The Union Defence Committee have instructed the undersigned to submit for your consideration the following:—The funds contributed in April last and placed in the hands of our Committee for the support of the poor families of the men who, at that time and since, volunteered in the service of the Government, has, in supporting such families, been exhausted, and the Committee are now without the means of supplying the calls made upon them for aid.

There are now between three and four hundred families that look to us for their support, and as Saturday is the day on which they call for the weekly supply, it is necessary that action be immediately had for their relief.

It will require an appropriation of from $700 to $800 a week to meet the absolute wants of these people, and since, without assistance, many, if not all of them would suffer for the necessities of life, the case is one that appeals to us with more than a common interest.

The Committee would desire that you intrust the disbursement of this fund to some other hand; but should you wish them to continue in their department, they will do so.

(Signed) CHAS. G. WICKER,
J. C. DORE,
JOHN LONERGAN,
Committee.

Referred to the War Committee.

The committee appointed to examine into the charges against T. D. Messler, Poor House physician, reported, finding the allegations totally false.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The report of the County School Commissioner was received.

The whole number of scholars in attendance at all the schools of the county during the past year is, 25,518; number of houses erected 7; average monthly wages of teachers, $32.33; female teachers, $19.38; whole amount paid for teachers' wages, $101,392; whole amount raised by special district tax, $111,026; total expended for all school purposes, $156,753; principal of township fund, $323,106.

The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Board adjourned until this morning.

THIRD DAY OF THE HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Address of Dr. Hoy.

BY "RURAL."

We introduce the proceedings of the third day of the Horticultural Convention, with a short sketch of the address of Dr. Hoy, delivered on Wednesday evening, and which was necessarily omitted in our issue of yesterday.

The Dr. came well prepared with specimens of birds, insects and sections of wood to illustrate his subject. Among all the birds of this section, there were but two that he held as avowed enemies and which he treated on all occasions, and these are the Cedar Bird and the small Woodpecker, known of all fruit growers as the Sapsucker. This latter gentleman he held in no good esteem, and would recommend an indiscriminate warfare on him. This bird should not be confounded with the Nut Hatch, a similar bird, who has the habit of alighting on the trees with his head down; nor should he be confounded with two woodpeckers herewith presented, both of which are our good friends. The Sapsucker, both male and female, have red heads, but the male has a more brilliant crown. Some naturalists contend that this bird is an insect-eater, and that the excavations that he makes in the bark are for the purpose of exhuming borers and other insects; but the Doctor said that notwithstanding all this, the bird is not an insect-eater, though he may occasionally take up a beetle, his food is the *liber* and *cambium* bark of trees, and his drink the sap, hence the name, Sapsucker.

ITS HABITS.

The sap sucker is a migratory bird, and arrives in Racine, Wisconsin, about the 15th day of April, not varying more than five days. On his arrival he attacks the sugar maple, pine, spruce and silver leaf poplar; but the sugar maple is the favorite at this time. He also attacks thrifty growing fruit trees. The damage to be guarded against at this time more particularly is to the poplars and maples. At this time they come in flocks, more especially along the lake shore, and the whole army of boys with cross bows, shot guns, stones and clubs, and wage a war of destruction against them; but it is doubtful which does the most damage to the trees—the birds or the boys. About the last of June they return to the deep woods to breed, from which they make daily forays to the orchards and gardens, doing more or less damage. After the breeding season is over, the old birds, with their broods, return to the fields, orchards and gardens of the farmers and others, and go quietly to work to destroy thousands of valuable fruit, shade and ornamental trees. Returning with the new recruits they attack the apple, the pear, and the Mountain Ash with a vigor that unless they are killed at the outset, an immense number of valuable trees will be killed or seriously injured. This bird goes at his work of destruction quietly and with an insolence that is worthy of him. He cannot be driven off like other birds, but to stop his depredation, must be destroyed and fine shot, that would not penetrate the tree, is the proper material to be used.

While in the deep forest he lives on the Ironwood, the Linn, mainly, as these trees furnish sap and an abundance of cambium and liber. Yet they prefer the smooth, thrifty trunks of fruit trees, as is proved by their daily visits to the orchards.

The last of October they leave for the South, and we see nothing more of them until April. Dr. H. repeated his recommendation to destroy them on every occasion.

The remainder of Dr. Hoy's lecture was very interesting, but our space will not permit of further notice. It is to be printed.

THIRD DAY.

The first business in order was the grape, a subject of deep interest to most of the members, and they entered at once into the merits of the case. The first one proposed to be added to the general list was the DELAWARE. At Racine has proved hardy, though like all other grapes, is improved by laying on the ground through the winter, with slight covering, and is only moderately vigorous. The first year the growth is slow, but after that does better. A large number of members participated. The result showed that in some places the growth was slow, and in others good; that some plants, from some unexplained cause, failed to grow, while others in the same soil did well. It was pronounced by several as capricious, but the superior quality of the fruit carried it triumphant, and it was added to the list by a close vote.

THE CLINTON found many friends for its abundant crop of early grapes. Dr. Hoy suggested that there was a large number of spurious plants in the market. Others contended that the fruit on the same vine and from vines from the same plant had a wide margin of quality from biting acid to sugar sweetness. The Concord and Hartford Prolific were also added to the list for general cultivation. White Sweetwater and Northern Muscadine were added to the amateur list.

The first business in the afternoon was the election of officers, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT.

C. B. Galusha, of Kendall county.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st district, C. D. Bragdon, of Cook; 2d district, Robert Douglas, of Lake; 3d district, Chas. H. Rosenstiel, of Stevenson; 4th district, W. H. Stewart, of Adams; 5th district, A. Bryant, Jr., of Bureau; 6th district, J. V. Nash, of Lasalle; 7th district, M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign; 8th district, J. H. Fell, of McLean; 9th district, N. Overman, of Fulton; 10th district, J. Huggins, of Macoupin; 11th district, Charles Kennicott, of Marion; 12th district, Jas. E. Starr, of Madison; 13th district, G. H. Baker, of Union.

C. T. Chase, Corresponding Secretary, Cook county; W. C. Flagg, Recording Secretary, Madison county; J. T. Little, Assistant Secretary, Lee county; and S. G. Minkler, Treasurer, Kendall county.

The remainder of the day was spent in miscellaneous business. As it is our purpose to discuss the various features of the convention in the agricultural department of the TRIBUNE, we will be excused from further notice at this time.

The Colby Investigation.

The Common Council met last evening and resumed the Colby Investigation.

Ald. Hiram Joy was the first witness called, and testified to certain conversations with Colby, respecting the Comptroller, the substance of which has been previously published.

The testimony of the Commissioners of Claims, A. H. Burley, Samuel Myers and Judge D. V. Bell, was also taken, showing that the claims for work done on West Randolph street and Western Avenue had been filed with them, and that Mr. Colby had represented them as just claims.

Alds. Tittsworth, Cobb and Comisky, testified to unimportant circumstances attending the signing of the recommendation to the Common Council for payment of the claim, and to conversations with Mr. Colby upon topics heretofore detailed in our reports.

The further hearing of the investigation will be resumed on Monday evening.

The Philips Co-Partnership Case.

Philips vs. Philips et al., ss.—Circuit Court Cook County.

The defendants' counsel, Mr. Williams, closed the reading of the depositions on his side yesterday noon, and rested his case. The defendants' proof, from what we are able to gather, mainly relates to statements made at different times by the father, claiming that he was not in partnership, and was sole proprietor of the business and property; also, the depositions of the other sons denying that they were partners, or had any interest in the business. It was also testified, that ten or twelve years ago the plaintiff had been sworn as a witness for his father in some justice's suit, and stated that he was not in partnership with his father; the defence contending that he is estopped from claiming to be a partner. The prolixity of the case is owing in some measure to the very long cross-examination of the sons who are defendants with their father in the case, twelve days having been taken up in this way. At the close of the defendants' case, the complainant's counsel gave in a mass of rebutting proof, mostly relating to the statements of the parties.

Mr. Windett will not open his argument for plaintiff until some time next week.

Meeting of the Douglas Monument Association.

A meeting of the members of the Douglas Monument Association was held at the Tremont House, last evening, to select twelve trustees of the Douglas Monument Association, which was called to order by W. C. Goudy, Esq.

On motion of Aaron Haven, Esq., a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Aaron Haven, Wm. Barry, H. G. Miller, L. W. Volk, and B. G. Caulfield, to nominate twelve persons for the office of Trustees.

The committee retired and reported the names of the following persons for the office of Trustees, to wit: John B. Turner, John D. Caton, Wm. B. Ogden, Walter B. Scates, Wm. Barry, Samuel W. Fuller, John M. Douglas, Wm. C. Goudy, David A. Gage, John S. Newhouse, Francis C. Sherman, and Thomas B. Bryan.

Hon. S. B. Gookins moved that the report be adopted, and the persons nominated be elected, which motion was carried unanimously.

Rev. Wm. Barry moved that John B. Turner, Esq., be requested to call the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, and that the Secretary notify the persons elected Trustees of their selection, after which the meeting adjourned.

Contributions to the Chicago Sanitary Commission for the week ending November 29, 1861.

A. FOSTER, Chicago.—13 pairs flannel drawers, 20 new shirts, 5 cotton shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 1 sheet, 11 pairs socks, 18 red flannel shirts, 1 housewife, 5 pads, 2 pieces carpet, 3 dressing-gowns, 35 nos. Living Age, 40 nos. Harper's Magazine, lot of papers, 11 comfortables, 1 bag of old linen.

MRS. CLAPP, Chicago.—10 small pillows, 6 pairs slippers, 1 jar of prunes.

FROM A LADY, Chicago.—2 cotton shirts, 1 small pillow, 4 fine-tooth combs, 3½ lbs. of sage, 1 box of mercurial ointment.

MRS. CHAS. N. HOLDEN, Chicago.—1 box containing 5 comfortables, 1 sheet, 1 pillow-case, 1 pillow, 1 quire letter paper, lot of envelopes and pencils, 3 books, 1 lb. of black and green tea, 2 lbs. of rice, 2 lbs. of dried fruit, 1 lb. of farina, 1 lb. of tapioca, 2 lbs. of dried blackberries, 1 towel, 1 package of needles, thread, beeswax, old linen, and 1 sponge.

MRS. WILLIAMS, Chicago.—3 pillows.

MRS. FARGO, Chicago.—3 pairs hospital drawers, 7 pairs hospital shirts, 6 handkerchiefs.

MRS. LUTHER HAVEN, Chicago.—3 years Putnam's Magazine, 1 comfortable, lot of Atlantic and Knickerbocker.

A FRIEND, Chicago.—2 comfortables, 1 quilt, 1 sheet, 1 pair socks.

MRS. REDMOND, Chicago.—2 pairs socks.

MRS. LEVI J. COLBURN, Chicago.—5 pairs pillow ticks, 6 dressing gowns.

A FRIEND, Chicago.—10 magazines, 6 books.

MRS. W. J. POPE, Chicago.—6 cotton shirts.

THOS. GEORGE, Chicago—10 tin spit cups.

MRS. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago.—15 feather pillows.

FROM THE WEST SIDE THROUGH MRS. DAILY, Chicago.—4 feather pillows.

LADIES OF UTICA, N. Y.—1 box containing 19 pairs woollen socks, 15 comfortables, 7 pairs woollen mittens, 12 bed ticks, 4 pillows, 2 flannel shirts, 6 blankets, 29 bed gowns, 30 hospital drawers, 15 dressing gowns, lint, bandages, towels, pamphlets, etc.

LADIES OF SHACKWINE.—1 box containing 18 pillow cases, 36 pads, 4 flannel shirts, 4 towels, 5 bed drawers, 14 pairs socks, 5 night shirts, lot of lint, 5 sheets, 1 box of steel pens, 10 comfortables, 4 quilts.

LADIES OF BLOOMINGDALE, Du Page Co., Ill.—2 boxes containing 19 quilts, 3 comfortables, 1 coverlid, 29 sheets, 3 blankets, 18 pairs pillow cases, 29 pillows, 7 towels, 7 pairs drawers, 4 shirts, 5 wrappers, 1 woven jacket, 8 pairs socks, 17 hospital shirts, 1 pair shoes, 53 lbs dried apples, 3 cans jelly, 6 packages dried currants, 4 flannel bandages, 3 English Bibles, 1 German Bible, 6 English Testaments, 2 German Testaments, 1 book, 12 magazines, lot of newspapers.

BLUE ISLAND MINSTRELS.—3 doz pairs socks.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, Sterling, Ill.—1 box containing 2 comfortables, 2 quilts, 2 blankets, 15 sheets, 15 pillows, 9 pairs socks, 3 woollen shirts, 5 cotton shirts, 22 towels, 4 pairs drawers, 15 pairs pillow cases, 28 pin cushions, 3 straw ticks, 14 rolls bandages, 6 rolls adhesive plasters, 1 bottle of fruit, lot of old linen, magazines and newspapers.

LADIES OF MARSEILLES, Ill.—1 box containing 12 sheets, 6 bed ticks, 2 rolls of cotton, papers and magazines, 1 roll of linen cloths, 5 towels, 1 roll of cotton cloth, 3 pairs socks, 21 pillows with cases, 3 blankets, 12 lbs. currants, 4 fine tooth combs, 2 quires letter paper, 3 packages envelopes, 6 lead pencils, linen and cotton thread, needles, etc., 4 pairs slippers, 3 handkerchiefs, 6 under shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 20 comfortables, 3 dressing-gowns.

LADIES AID SOCIETY OF BAPTIST CHURCH, Kewanee, Ill.—1 box containing 16 comfortables, 6 towels, 3 shirts, 1 blanket, 16 pillows, 6 pillows, lot of bandages, old cotton and linen, 3 flannel shirts, 3 hospital shirts, 5 old shirts, 3 pairs socks.

LADIES OF CAMPBELL, COLES CO., ILL.—One box containing 27 pillows, 31 pillow cases, 17 pairs of socks, 8 pairs drawers, 6 shirts, 3 napkins, 19 sheets, 4 blankets, 10 cotton quilts.

LADIES' SOLDIERS RELIEF SOCIETY, MORRISON, WHITESIDE CO., ILL.—1 box containing 26 shirts, 30 pillow cases, 3 napkins, 6 handkerchiefs, 26 towels, 20 sheets, 10 pairs drawers, 32 pillows, 4 cot ticks, 5 comfortables, 1 coverlid, 3 blankets, 4 rolls batting, 1 can honey, 2 papers corn starch, 1 dozen pencils, 2 papers cocoa, 1 ball castile soap, 3 pin and needle cushions, 1½ dozen magazines, 1 bible, 4 testaments, 3 packages envelopes, 2 quires letter paper, 1 wrapper, 13 pairs socks, 1 pair of slippers, 1 can grapes, lot of bandages, linen, etc.

LADIES OF PLYMOUTH.—1 box containing 18 pillows, 3 pairs socks, 15 comforters, 11 pillow cases, 4 pairs drawers, 13 bandages, 2 flannel shirts, 2 sacks dried apples, lot of old cotton, 1 volume of Harper's, 3 volumes Ladies Repository, magazines, etc.

LADIES OF HADLEY.—1 box containing 17 pillows, 3 bed quilts, 7 sheets, 1 flannel sheet, 17 pillow slips, 2 towels, 7 shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 3 cakes castile soap, 5 pin cushions, 3 handkerchiefs, lot of bandages and lint, 4 pairs socks, 13 pads.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY, Macomb, Ill.—1 box containing 7 glasses currant jelly, 1 glass plum jelly, 2 glasses gooseberry jelly, 1 glass blackberry jelly, 1 glass wild grape jelly, 1 glass quince jelly, 3 quarts blackberry wine, 1½ plums, 1 quart wild grape wine, 2½ prunes, 11½ lbs dried apples, 1½ lbs corn starch, lot of blackberries, peaches, cherries and lemons, ½ lb of pearl barley, 3 lbs arrow root, 3 lbs sago, ½ lb tapioca, 2 lbs farina, 2 lbs butter.

LADIES OF CLAYTON, Iowa.—1 box containing 5 quilts, 9 pillows, 6 pillow slips, 18 cushions, 6 flannel shirts, 7 pairs flannel drawers.

LADIES' SOLDIERS UNION, Berlin City, Wis.—Two boxes containing 12 quilts, 3 cushions, 4 blankets, 10 pillows, 2 dressing gowns, 26 sheets, 29 pillow cases, 12 pairs drawers, 23 pairs socks, 30 shirts, 3 bundles rags and compresses, 1 roll of flannel bandages, 20 bags dried fruits, 10 papers corn starch, farina, etc. Magazines, ½ bottle currant wine, 1 glass jar pie currants, 1 do crab apple, 2 stone jars currant jelly, 1 bottle raspberry syrup, 1 bottle currant jam, 7 bottles currant jelly.

LADIES OF RUTLAND AND MANLIUS, La Salle co.—One box containing 16 comfortables, 9 pin cushions, 27 pillows, 9 towels, 5 cushions, 31 sheets, 68 pillow slips, 2 blankets, 4 shirts, 1 pair socks, 30 bandages, 20 rolls cotton.

LADIES OF HAZLE DELL CIRCLE.—One box containing 4 blankets, 13 towels, 17 sheets, 6 pillows, 4 comforts, 6 under shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 5 pairs mittens.

LADIES OF CLYMAN, WISCONSIN.—One box containing 11 pillows, 16 pillow cases, 6 sheets, 4 shirts, 3 rolls bandages, 6 pairs socks, 6 pads, 1 double gown, 2 comfortables, 4 lbs butter, 5 lbs cheese, 5 pkgs yeast cakes, 1 cup and saucer, 1 tin cup, 1 can of dried berries, 41 *Christian Advocates*, pins, needles and buttons, 12 Nos. N. Y. *Weekly*.

LADIES OF APPLETON, WIS.—Two boxes containing 7 comforters, 1 blanket, 7 pillows, 14 sheets, 31 undershirts, 6 bed gowns, 1 dressing gown, 22 pairs socks, 10 pairs woolen drawers, 33 towels, 7 pairs cotton drawers, 9 handkerchiefs, 8 pairs part worn drawers, 7 cans of fruit, 1 paper corn starch, 19 magazines, 7 papers dried fruit, 8 pairs pillow slips, 1 comforter, 11 pillows, 7 cotton and husk pillows, 24 old shirts, 29 magazines, 5 night shirts, 3 pillow slips, 1 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 undershirt.

LADIES OF MINERAL POINT, WIS.—Two boxes and one barrel containing 2 quilts, 5 comfortables, 7 pairs socks, 5 towels, 12 sheets, 5 night shirts, 5 flannel shirts, 5 pairs drawers, 19 shirts, 25 pillow cases, 15 rolls bandages, 1 roll old linen, 3 flannel shirts, 2 red flannel shirts, 1 linen traveling case with paper, pens, pins, needles, combs, etc., 10 pillows, 4 blankets, 1 wadded gown.

LADIES OF HUDSON, Mich.—1 box, containing 21 pair socks, 22 pillows, 8 cushions, 6 sheets, 8 comforters and blankets, 13 pillow-cases, 4 towels, 9 cotton shirts, 4 flannel shirts, 3 pairs pants, 1 parcel dried apples, 1 bag yeast cakes, 1 parcel dried currants, 2 rolls of cotton and linen for bandages, 1 paper Dandelion coffee, 1 paper corn starch, 2 bottles wine.

LADIES OF AUGUSTA, Ill.—1 box, containing 1 dozen pairs socks, 3 pairs drawers, 6 sheets, 2 wrappers, 4 pillow slips, 4 blankets, 27 small pillows, 11 cotton shirts, lot of linen and cotton bandages, and pickles, 4 glasses currant jelly, 1 jar crab apples, 1 glass crab apple jelly, 1 sack of fruit, 11 comfortables, bandages and cloths.

LADIES OF ADRIAN.—1 [illegible] 19 blankets, 17 sheets, 14 [illegible] shirts, 10 pillow cases, 10 towels, [illegible] socks, dried apples and currants, bandages and magazines.

Attention!

Captain Frederick Mattern, an old experienced officer who has seen service, is now raising a company for the Yates Rifles, 55th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. As this is the last call, those now wishing to join a crack company will apply immediately to Capt. F. Mattern, or to Lieut. W. H. L. Wilhelm, box 2982, Chicago, Ill., or inquire of J. B. Gray, Marsh Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

A Request from the Teachers of the Foster School.

To the Hon. John Wentworth:

A paragraph in this morning's *Times* gives the Teachers of the Foster School to understand that some of their number waited upon you with complaints against their Principal, and that a letter from the same source, signed "Many Teachers," was presented to you, similar in purport.

The Teachers of said school request that the letter in question be shown to them, and that the Teachers who complained in person, be designated.

Jennie E. McLaren,	Melissa B. Reynolds,
Sarah E. Bliss,	S. C. Church,
Frances R. Johnston,	Catharine Fombol,
Ann E. Alden,	J. M. Parker,
Bell N. Jones,	Livonia E. Ketcham,
Ann E. Winchell,	Mary C. Ghent,
Sarah J. Buchanan,	Emily A. Maranuce.
Sylvia E. Walker,	

LETTER NUMBER ONE.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on the Throat and Lungs, and the Treatment by Inhalation.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir—In laboring as I have done for many years to bring about a reform in the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs, I have received great encouragement from the press, through whose columns I have plainly discussed my views, and my efforts in this behalf have been fully recognized by the public, and by many of my professional brethren—amongst whom I have numbered numerous patients.

When I began the discussion of my views through the press in 1851, the universal practice was to pour medicines into the stomach to cure diseases of the lungs. The utter uselessness of that practice was proved daily; yet physicians prescribed and patients swallowed medicines in great quantities in the face of continued failure. The sale of patent medicines prevailed to a frightful extent. The victims of disease failing to obtain help from physicians, yet eager for life, ran after every pretension, and swallowed every nostrum presented to them. By this means they terribly vitiated their stomachs without benefitting their lungs. They unfitted their digestive organs for the functions of health and nutrition, while their respiratory organs were left as clogged and foul as ever, if not rendered worse and more aggravated. The mortality from consumption was at that time greatly on the increase. Its incurability was held by the profession and the public as sound doctrine, and certainly so long as disease was left to eat its way at leisure through the delicate membranes and air cells of the bronchia and lungs—while the stomach was attacked and destroyed by every vile compound that the ingenuity of man could invent—so long, I say, consumption was incurable.

Long before I gave publicity to my ideas I had become convinced that the old treatment was all wrong—that, as the lungs and stomach had no direct communication, the absurdity of taking medicines into the stomach for a disease of the lungs was apparent, and I wondered at the placitude of intelligent men in pursuing so useless a course for so many ages. I found that through an inhaling instrument of my own contrivance I could administer such medicines as I desired, in the form of vapor, and thus reach the seat of disease directly, and cause my remedies to act with greater certainty and effect than had hitherto generally been known, on the lining membranes and substance of the lungs. Devoting my whole time to the speciality of diseases of the chest, I was enabled to make a correct diagnosis of each case, and prescribe accordingly, until at length accumulated experience has enabled me to systematize the treatment by inhalation to an extent never before attempted.

The wide publicity which I gave to my views, in the city of New York, on the causes and proper treatment of consumption, at length fully opened the eyes of the people to the terrible and fatal errors of practice through which so many had been steadily going down to the grave. The effect was to cut off pretty generally the wholesale use of nostrums for the stomach, and to turn the attention of both physicians and patients to Inhalation as the only rational method of treatment. What was the consequence? In a few years from my introduction of the system and my exposure of the old fallacies, the mortality from consumption in the city of New York had diminished thirty per cent., while the population was increasing, and yet up to the date of the inauguration of my practice in that city the mortality was on the increase. These are facts on record in the City Inspector's office, where they are weekly gathered from the returns of physicians.

Thus have my practice, my predictions and my theories been vindicated not merely by isolated cases, but by the official records of mortality of the city of New York. The proof is ample as to the efficiency of the practice I have so extensively advocated in subduing and eradicating pulmonary diseases where complete disorganization has not already destroyed the vitality of the system. And it is generally conceded that this practice of inhalation is destined to fill that fearful blank in medical practice involving the organs of respiration, into which, like an interminable gulf, myriads have in all ages sunk before the eyes of their friends, the profession and the world.

I invariably find that my best patients are those who are the best informed—particularly on the nature and causes of their disease. I am greatly aided in the treatment of any case by intelligence on the part of my patients. As all my directions and treatment are rational, I desire to see them attended to in a rational manner, using adequate means for the attainment of desirable results. With this view, therefore, I purpose, from time to time, publishing in your columns, with your permission, practical letters on the nature, causes and treatment of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Laryngites, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. These letters will probably aid the afflicted in understanding their true condition, and will enable them intelligently to judge for themselves between the absurd practice of treating the throat and lungs through the stomach, and the more rational method of applying the medicine prescribed directly to the seat of the disease.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan avenue, Chicago, Dec. 5, 1861.
Office of Drs. R. & J. Hunter, No. 57 East 12th street, New York.

☞ Our citizens will be pleased to learn that Bradstreet, the weather strip and rubber moulding man, has again arrived in this city, and these almost indispensable articles can now be had by leaving your orders at No. 4 Kingsbury Block up-stairs.

☞ Yankee Card Writer's New Year Call Cards now ready at the Tremont House. Samples of wedding and visiting cards by mail. Send four stamps. Ladies call in parlors.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

HEADQUARTERS, 55TH REGIMENT I. V., (2d Regiment Douglas Brigade), CAMP DOUGLAS, 5th December, 1861.

This Regiment is under marching orders, and will leave their camp on Saturday afternoon. All officers on leave of absence, and privates on furlough, will report themselves for duty by Saturday morning next, 7th inst., without failure. Such as are absent on sick leave, will *without delay* forward certificates from their attending physicians, of their inability to rejoin their respective companies.

By order of D. STUART, Col. Com'g.
G. L. THURSTON, Adj't.

☞ A recruiting office for Bouton's Battery of Flying Artillery has been opened in Wm. Y. Daniel's cigar store, under the Matteson House. As this is the last chance of joining an artillery company, recruits should be quick to improve it.

☞ Headquarters Yates Rifle Regiment, 139 Randolph street, up stairs.
COL. J. RUTISHAUSER, Commanding.
LIEUT. COL. JOHN H. CLYBURN.
de4-6t

HOW TO PREVENT FALLING ON THE ICE.—Get your boots and shoes soled with rubber soling. Send them to the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph, and you will get them neatly done. de3-6t

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-h221-1y

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec3-1yr

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

MARRIED.

In this city, at Trinity Church, 5th inst., by Rev. Dr. Pratt, Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT and Mrs. MARY HARDIN, all of this city.

In this city, on the 5th inst., by Rev. W. H. Ryder, Mr. ISAAC B. SEELEY and Miss HELLEN R. WALKER, all of this city.

In this city, Nov. 21st, 1861, by Rev. E. Stone, Mr. JAMES GOWANLOCK and Miss ELIZABETH McADAMS, all of Chicago.

In this city, Nov. 29th, 1861, by Rev. E. Stone, Mr. GEORGE H. FOSS, of Big Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and Mrs. CORDELIA SMITH, of Chicago.

DIED.

In Glasgow, Scotland, on Nov. 12th, ARCHIBALD McLEISH, Esq., aged 80 years, father of Andrew McLeish, of this city.

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, and Gilt and Rosewood Beads, of all sizes and in great variety. Also, Mouldings, Gilt and Rosewood, OF ALL WIDTHS. R. R. APPLEBY offers at wholesale and retail, 134 South Clark street, the largest stock of Frames and Mouldings west of New York. His Rosewoods are much superior to any in market, and his Gilt Frames are warranted Gold. Manufacturing all his goods, he is enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers. ☞ Don't buy without seeing the Stock.—134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. no30-h464-2w

NEW GOODS, ELEGANT GIFTS, RICH VASES, PARIAN IMAGES, TOILET BOTTLES, Shown with pleasure and sold low by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists and dealers in every variety of Toilet Articles, No. 202 Randolph street.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 656. no4-h77-1y

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!! 50 TONS STRAW BOARDS Received on consignment and for sale low. G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, Manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory, 183 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Chicago, Dec. 3d, 1861. On the first of October, 1861, I retired from the [illegible] business conducted by me [illegible] F. ANDERSON.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1861.

There is a better feeling here to-day with regard to the issues of the Wisconsin banks. The fact that so large a number of these banks have agreed to abide by the provisions of the new banking law, requiring them to redeem at Milwaukee and Madison in coin at a rate not greater than ¼ of one per cent. gives Wisconsin money a definite value, and our people and bankers will know at what rates to take it. The really sound banks of the State are united in a bankers' association, and the banks that have for some months been received as currency and have not appointed agents under the law and made arrangements to redeem, will be wound up without loss to the people by the bankers' association. Their bills will be received as other currency, but they will not be again paid out. They will be exchanged for the securities in the hands of the Comptroller, and the loss, if any, will be borne by the association.

There is very little news in financial circles here to-day. Money continues abundant for all the purposes of legitimate business. All pork and produce paper can be readily negotiated at the banks at 10 per cent—the legal rate.

Exchange is still close. The Indiana Branches sold at ¼ per cent. premium to customers, while most, if not all, the other houses charged ½. The latter expresses the real condition of the market. The buying price is ¼.

Gold is not in much demand. The selling price is ¾@1 per cent. premium, for retail lots. The brokers pay ¼@½.

MILWAUKEE.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Financial matters are working smoothly under the new banking law. Exchange is not as plenty as might be desired, but still the banks manage to supply the wants of customers at 1 ⅌ cent. prem. By recurring to our files we find that at this time last year, exchange was scarce at 5 ⅌ cent. prem. at the banks, and 6@7 per cent. outside. The highest rate that the brokers asked yesterday was 1½ ⅌ cent. But while exchange was up to 5@7 ⅌ cent. in December last year, money, such as we had, was "as plenty as dirt." Quite the reverse of this is now the case. Our currency is readily convertible into exchange or specie, but as compared with former times, money is decidedly scarce. Evidently the tendency of the new order of things will be to prevent inflation of values, to restrict speculation, and to confine business within wholesome bounds, and although the change will not be agreeable to some, it cannot fail in the end to prove beneficial to the community at large.

The calls for redemption yesterday were moderate, perhaps not exceeding three thousand dollars at any of the redeeming agencies. The redemptions were made at ¾ ⅌ cent. discount in coin, or, if desired, for sums exceeding $30, in exchange at 1 ⅌ cent. The applications were chiefly from parties wanting small amounts of exchange, for which the brokers asked 1½ ⅌ cent. prem.

Gold is relatively more plenty than exchange, and some of the banks offer it at par for sight drafts on New York.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	77¼	77⅜
Galena	70⅜	70¼
Rock Island	53⅛	53
Burlington and Quincy	57¼	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	36⅛	36¼
Michigan Southern (common)	17⅛	17⅛
Cleveland & Toledo	32⅛	32⅜
Hudson River	37	37
Tennessee 6 ⅌ cent. bonds	41⅛	41⅛
Missouri 6s	40⅛	40⅛
Virginia 6s	48	48

Market—First board dull; second board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1861.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	G Sds lbs.
G & C U R R	268	14005		145	418	16380
R I R R	1166	7700	350		350	4800
Ill C R R	960	5900	11850	1050	100	
C B & Q R R	487	4545	5314		385	7430
N W R R	1244	5557		679	780	
C A & St L R R	815	1300	3180			2990
Total	4910	39307	20694	1874	1523	31750

	L Hogs No.	D Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	L'd lbs.	Hwines brls.
G & C U R R	840	294	56	7440		190
R I R R	863	114				50
Ill C R R	1000	22	45	28270		
C B & Q R R	15			8468		
N W R R	56	136		1843		
C A & St L R R	2105	3		1690		
Total	4714	586	101	48734		290

The Provision market, which has been dragging heavily during the past three days, fairly broke down to-day, and we have to note a decline of 25c per brl on Mess Pork, with sales of 1,800 brls at $9.50—part of it free of storage till the 1st of May next. It is a noticeable fact, that the whole of this product was sold to Canadians, who seem to be the only purchasers at present of barreled pork. About a week ago, when Mess Pork was held at $9.75@10.00, there was a good speculative inquiry, on American account, at $9.50; but it is now doubtful if there will be much demand at any price till the English steamer arrives with the news of the result of the Slidell-Mason excitement. This same feeling is also stimulating packers who are at work on English account to hurry their meats forward to the seaboard as speedily as possible. The demand for Lard is very light, and the market shows a decline of ⅛@¼c, with sales of 300 trcs prime leaf (steam) at 7c. Green Meats continue dull, especially Hams, sales of which were made to-day at 3½c loose.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were light, amounting to only 4,714; but this was in consequence of an accident on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, by which three trains were kept back, and the market was not at all favorably affected by the light supply, which opened dull and ruled fully 5c below the prices of yesterday. Upwards of 4,000 head were sold, chiefly to packers, at a range of $2.35@2.70, gross—averaging as follows:

Hogs		lbs at	
127 Hogs	averaging	297 lbs at	$2.70
41		346	2.65
580		283	2.63
263		314	2.60
37		293	2.57½
116		299	2.55
1281		296	2.50
147		265	2.53
93		284	2.47½
768		272	2.45
144		290	2.44
51		277	2.43
303		260	2.40
111		290	2.35

Towards the close of the market, there was quite a brisk feeling; but it speedily subsided when one of the belated Burlington trains came in with about 60 car-loads, and buyers concluded to await the effect of further receipts to-morrow.

The supply of Beef Cattle was light and the market for good beeves firm, with sales at $2.25@2.65. Thin stock is dull and neglected at $1.50@2.00.

The Flour market to-day was active, and we note an advance of 5@10c per brl, with sales of about 8,000 brls at $4.80 for choice White Winter extras; $3.55 for Winter superfine; $3.38@3.80 for Spring extras; and $2.50@3.00 for Spring superfine. The market was stimulated somewhat by a decline in railroad freights—the rates now being $1.85 per brl, all rail, to New York, and $1.95 to Boston.

The grain markets were generally inactive. Wheat declined ½c ⅌ bushel, with light transactions at 73c for No. 2 Red; 70½@71c for No. 1 Spring; and 64@64½c for No. 2 Spring. Corn was steady at 23½c for Mixed in store, but less active. Oats were in good request, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 18½c. Rye was neglected. Barley was in good demand and firm. Highwines were dull, with light sales at 13c. Seeds were quiet, and without material change. Hides quiet. Prime Tallow, 7½c.

Operators in grain were generally holding off for the steamer's news, now past due.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 4th.]

ENGLISH MEATS.—In no previous year, probably, has there been so much put up for the English market; and there can be no doubt that the quantity of American bacon sent to England and Ireland the next six months will exceed anything ever thought of before; and the same be said of lard. For the information of our readers beyond the ocean, we will say that the quality is vastly superior to any put up in this country before, owing to the great abundance of corn fed to hogs the last twelve months. The meat is young and solid, too, as the hogs are all young. Not only are sides being prepared for the foreign market, but shoulders and hams, so that the supply will not only be large, but the assortment good.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

The slaughter of hogs around the Falls was inaugurated on Saturday, the 23d inst., and down to last evening, the 1st November, the total number slaughtered at all the houses was but 4,975 as follows:

O. W. Thomas & Co	772
Huffman, Duncan & Co	530
A. S. White & Co	846
Owsley & Co	927
Jarvis & Co	1,600
Hamilton & Bro	290
Total	4,975

There were in the pens last evening but 955 head, but there were to arrive last night 1000 head for A. S. White & Co. and a considerable lot for O. W. Thomas & Co. Of those who had a few hogs in the pen were Wm. Jarvis & Co. 309 head, A. S. White & Co., 290 head, and O. W. Thomas & Co. 155 head. The number of hogs slaughtered around the Falls to the corresponding date last year was 79,460, against 55,000 to the same time during the season of 1859–'60. The ruling rate for mess pork in this market on the 2d December, 1860, was $16 ⅌ brl. The hogs that have been packed so far the present season have been put up on account of drovers, and but few sales have been made. There were light sales early in the week at $3.25, and a transaction on Thursday, in a drove of extra hogs, at $3.50 net; but later in the week the market weakened, and the highest rate offered on Saturday was understood to be $3.15 net. There were no sales of mess pork or green meats.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, 3d.]

The weather since the last few days has given a beginning to operations in hogs. James L. Lamb, Esq., has cut up several hundred at his packing house, and is making contracts for immediate delivery. The price paid is $3.40 gross, for heavy hogs. Good hogs are selling on the street at $3 net. Mr. Lamb's is yet the only packing house which is open.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The business of the packing season is progressing rapidly. About 20,000 hogs have been killed up to this time. Prices are ranging from $2.75 to $3.00 net, according to quality. The decline in the New York market has caused a good many hogs to stop here. A large number have been shipped East. The last large lot for New York, numbering several thousands, left this city on Saturday and Sunday. A great many hogs are packed here from Southern counties that have heretofore sent their surplus pork to Madison, New Albany and Louisville. The present season's work promises to exceed any ever before known in Indianapolis. The weather is cold and in every respect favorable for packing.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, 3d.]

The recent decline, reported by telegraph, has caused a great many drovers to stop here with their stock. About 10,000 head have been slaughtered here up to date. The prices yesterday ranged from $2.75@3.00 ⅌ hundred, net.

[From the Terre Haute Express, Dec. 3.]

The first transaction in hogs, for this season, we believe, took place yesterday. A lot of six hundred—to average 250 lbs and upward—sold at $2.75 per hundred, deliverable from the 1st to the 5th inst. The cold weather has created a desire on the part of the farmers to realize, and it is supposed as many as 15,000 head were offered yesterday.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, Dec. 4.]

DRESSED HOGS.—The greater part of the receipts are of light hogs. Most that offer are taken by butchers for retailing at $3.50@3.75. Packers and shippers are in the market at $3.50@3.75, but they are unable to compete with retailers, and until the receipts improve will continue to do but little.

Albany Live Stock Market.

[From the Evening Journal, 3d.]

BEEVES—With a slight falling off in the supply, as compared with last week, and without any apparent depreciation in the average quality of the cattle. Drovers are disappointed to find the market dull, even at a slight decline from last week's rates. Very few have been sold, but what have changed hands were parted with at a decline of ¼c ⅌ lb, live weight. There are not many New York buyers up here, and those who have come, like buyers for the Eastern market, will wait until the close, in hopes of gaining greater concession.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3,734	3,056	3,460
Sheep	3,637	6,749	3,935
Hogs	1,384	408	480

Both buyers and sellers, so far as we could ascertain, are agreed that prices have declined ¼c ⅌ lb. live weight, on certain grades, and we alter our quotations accordingly:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4¾@4¾	4¾@4⅞
Extra	4@4¼	4¼@4½
First quality	3½@3¾	3¾@3⅞
Second quality	3@3¼	3@3⅜
Third quality	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

HOGS.—The receipts at East Albany are enormous, and it now looks as if there would be little or no abatement in these heavy weekly supplies during the winter months. The explanation is, that at Cincinnati and adjacent points, where every season hitherto the slaughter has been heavy, there will be comparatively little packing this winter, owing to the civil war in Kentucky and the anticipations indulged in by some that the troubles may be extended into Southern Ohio. But for this, we would be in receipt of our usual supply only—about 4,000 per week. As it is, the average is up to 20,000. For the week ending Nov. 21, the receipts at East Albany exceeded 28,000, and they are but little less for the week just closed. The result is that the Albany, New York, and Eastern markets are overstocked with live hogs. There are many more than the Eastern packers can conveniently handle, and prices are kept very low. Sales during the week about 7,000 prime heavy corn fed (including one lot of 1,700 head at $3.55 ⅌ 100 lbs.) at prices ranging from $3.37½@3.60 ⅌ 100 lbs. There are some held at $3.75, but there are no buyers here at that figure, and the owners will ship through to New York.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1861.

FLOUR—Received, 4,910 brls. Market active and 5@10c higher. Sales of 200 brls choice Illinois white winter extra at $4.80 del; 100 brls winter superfine at $3.55 del; 85 brls "McKinney" spring extra at $3.80 del; 70 brls "Pickwick" do at $3.75 del; 52 brls "Leas" extra at $3.70 del; 900 brls very good extra at $3.67½ del; 166 brls "Shell Rock" at $3.67½ del; 400 brls "Smith Mills" on p. t.; 800 brls choice spring extra on p. t.; 200 brls "Warner" at $3.65 del; 76 brls "Wallace" do at $3.65 del; 1700 brls good round-hoop extras at $3.65 del; 37 brls "Canada," 65 brls "Otter," 100 brls "Capitol," 255 brls "Morgan," and 250 brls good extra at $3.60 del; 70 brls "Central Ohio" at $3.50 on track; 200 brls "Trout Creek" super at $3 del; 77 brls super at $2.50; 150 brls super at $2.50@3 del.

WHEAT—Received, 39,307 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales, 400 bu No. 2 Red in store at 73c; 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 70½c; 4,000 bu do at 70½c; 3,000 bu do at 71c; 2,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 64c; 4,000 bu do at 64½c; 20,000 bu do at 64½c.

CORN—Received, 20,694 bu. Market steady.—Sales, 15,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c.

OATS—Received, 1,874 bu. Market firm. Sales, 20,000 bu No. 1 in store at 18½c—winter storage.

RYE—Received, 1,523 bu. Market dull. Sales, 400 by Rejected in store at 23c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,987 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu choice in bags at 40c on track; 300 bags good do at 35c on track; 200 bags fair at 31c on track; 700 bu No. 2 in store at 18c.

CLOVER SEED—More offering and market scarcely so firm. Sales, 40 bags prime at $3.75; 20 bags do at $3.70; 9 bags good at $3.65.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales, 20 bags choice at $1.55; 15 bags good at $1.50.

FLAX SEED—55 sks good at $1.38.

HIGHWINES—Market dull. Sales 50 brls at 13c.

PROVISIONS—Market for all kinds of product dull and tending downward. Mess pork 25c lower. Lard declined ⅛@¼c per lb. Sales 300 brls city mess pork at $9.50, for delivery next week; 500 brls do at $9.50, free of storage till 1st of May; 500 brls do at $9.50, present delivery; 200 brls prime leaf lard (steam rendered) at 7c, for delivery next week; 1,000 green hams at 3½c.

TALLOW—50 pkgs prime tallow at 7½c.

HIDES—Market dull. Sales at the following quotations:—Green Salted, 5@5½c; Dry Flint, 10@10½c.

SALT—250 bbls coarse Syracuse at $2.25.

BROOM CORN—6 tons prime at $60.

BUTTER—45 pkgs choice at 9½c; 100 pkgs fair to good at 8@9c.

EGGS—Fresh, 14c ⅌ doz; limed, 10@12c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25 ⅌ doz; Turkeys, 6@6½c ⅌ lb.

POTATOES—Good and sound scarce, with a demand at 45@50c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 586. Market dull and 10@15c lower. Sales,

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
30	330	$3.12½	20	285	$3.00
20	325	3.10	40	250	3.00
30	328	3.10	12	340	3.05
22	320	3.10	15	225	3.00
12	280	3.00	16	250	2.95
8	270	3.00			

LIVE HOGS—Received, 4,714. The market has declined fully 5c since yesterday evening and closed steady, with about 4,000 head in the pens, and two trains back. The demand was chiefly by packers, and the transactions ranged from $2.35@2.70—the bulk of the sales being at $2.40@2.50. Only one very choice lot of extra hogs brought $2.70—purchased by P. Nottingham, for shipment. The sales were as follows:—

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
127	297	$2.70	56	255	$2.50
41	346	2.65	149	261	2.50
96	314	2.60	48	319	2.50
63	280	2.60	45	273	2.50
100	333	2.60	105	254	2.50
580	283	2.63	86	225	2.50
37	293	2.57½	48	338	2.50
116	299	2.55	98	313	2.50
147	265	2.53	93	280	2.50
101	267	2.50	54	258	2.50
47	307	2.50	44	290	2.45
45	260	2.50	144	290	2.44
44	314	2.50	51	277	2.43
45	317	2.50	50	298	2.40
175	298	2.50	529	257	2.45
43	320	2.50	49	245	2.40
93	284	2.47½	81	266	2.40
45	313	2.45	51	257	2.35

BEEVES—Received, 101 head. There is a good inquiry for good packing and shipping Cattle; but store cattle are dull and heavy. Sales were:

Beeves	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves	Av'g.	Price.
93	1315	2.65	16	1170	2.40
16	1310	2.65	12	1000	1.75
33	1021	2.25	15	940	1.60
27	1138	2.50	10	880	1.50
120	1200 at $37 ⅌ head.				

COOPERAGE—500 Pork Barrels at $1.40; 135 Lard tierces, full bound, at $1.65.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—FLOUR—5c to 10c better and more doing. Sales 2,000 brls at $5.30@5.40 for rejected; $5.40@5.50 for super; $5.50@5.70 for extra state, chiefly at $5.60@5.65; $5.40@5.45 for superfine western; $5.65@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5.85@5.95 for choice shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.95@6.75 for trade brands—market closing firm. Canadian flour a shade better and in fair demand. Sales 1,300 brls at $5.40@5.50 for super; $5.60@5.70 for common to choice extra. Rye flour rules steady. Sales 200 brls at $3.40@4.00. Corn meal in better demand. Sales 800 brls at $3 for Jersey; $3.25@3.30 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Rules slightly in favor of buyers. Sales 700 brls at 20@20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat has advanced about 1c ⅌ bu; fair export demand. Sales were, 98,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.25@1.25; 13,000 bu north western club at $1.26@1.27; 56,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.28@1.29; 46,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.29@1.31; 38,000 bu shipping red state at $1.27½@1.30; 36,000 bu winter red western at $1.31@1.37; 14,560 bu amber Michigan at $1.37@1.38; 26,000 bu Canada club at $1.28@1.30; 12,000 bu white Illinois and Indiana at $1.37@1.38; 5,400 bu white Canada at $1.37; $3,800 bu white Michigan at $1.45. Rye in moderate request at rather easier prices. Sales were 12,000 bu at 86c. Barley is without decided change. Sales were, 7,000 bu at 73@75c for state; 75c for Canada; 75c for California and Jersey. Corn opened heavy and closed about 1c lower. Sales were 15,200 bu at 65c for common mixed western; 65@66c for strictly prime do; 70c for white western. Oats dull and heavy. Sales were, 44@46c for Jersey, Canada, western and State.

PROVISIONS—Moderate business doing in pork, and market without essential change. Sales at $12.50@13 for mess; $18 for clear; $8.25@9 for old and new prime; included in sales are 300 brls prime mess, deliverable in all this month, at $14.50. Beef rules firm with a fair demand. Sales 400 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $4@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@13 for repacked mess; $13.75@13.87½ for extra mess. Prime mess beef in good demand at full prices. Sales 250 tcs India mess at $21.50@22. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats quiet. Sales 50 casks at 4¼@4½c for old hams; 5½@6c for new do; 3¾@4c for old shoulders; 5@5½c for new do. Bacon sides firm. Sales 20,000 lbs bellies at 7½c. Smoked meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Dressed hogs in demand and very firm at $4.75. Lard in fair demand. Sales 550 tcs and brls at 8½@9¾c; 400 firkins at 9½c. Butter firm at 11@16c for Ohio; 16@20c for state. Cheese steady at 6@8c.

GROCERIES—Raw sugars in moderate demand; sales 418 hhds Cuba at 8@8¾c; 80 hhds P. R. at 8¾c; 70 boxes on p. t.

STOCKS—Generally steady but quiet; C & R I 53¾; C & T 32½; C & P 16¼; I C scrip 60⅜; M S guaranteed 36⅝; Pacific Mail 85¾; N Y C 77⅜; Hudson 36⅞; Harlem 11⅛; M C 48; G & C 70⅜; B 10; U S 6s '81, coupons 89⅞; Tenn 6s 41¼; Va 48¼; I C coupon bonds '75, 88.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales of 5,000 bu Chicago spring at 90c; 2,000 bu Canada club at 98c. Corn dull and no sales; held at 43@44c—winter storage included. Other grains dull and no sales.

No freight engagements.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,500 brls flour, 6,000 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—22,000 bu wheat, 3,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Dec. 5.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat without material change. Sales, 5,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 98c afloat and 3,000 do on p. t. Corn and other grains quiet.

LAKE IMPORTS—28,300 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,600 bu wheat. Canal exports since opening of navigation to December 1st, 408,071 brls flour, 15,553,571 bu wheat, 5,394,511 bu corn, 98,701 bu oats, 1,070,134 bu barley, 333,150 bu rye, 182,901 bu peas.

Tolls collected to December 1st, were $589,177, being an increase of $99,330 over corresponding period last year.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Dec. 5, 1861.

Prop Missouri, Woodworth, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Pittsburg, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Pent Water, 30 m lumber, 75 cds shingle bolts.
Schr Ithica, Thompson, Buffalo.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Abraham, Oconto, 100 m lumber, 40 m timber.
Schr Levant, Connell, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Pilot, Gunderson, Ford River, 130 m lumber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—Dec. 3.—BOUND UP.—Bark Quebec.

BOUND DOWN.—Stmr Huron; props Ogdensburgh, Buckeye, Ontario; schr Meridian.

Weather clear and cold. Wind SE.

ABANDONED.—The schr North Star, which was to have been got off Point au Pelee by a contract made with four tugs, as stated a day or two since, has, we learn, been abandoned until spring. The cold weather which has recently set in, together with the formation of ice along the beach in that vicinity, has rendered further efforts for the present unavailing.—*Detroit Advertiser*.

DAMAGED.—The schooner Meridian arrived here this morning in a crippled condition, having her jib-boom carried away and her mainsail seriously damaged by rough weather. She completed all necessary repairs and proceeded on her voyage this evening.—*Ib.*

VESSELS COMING.—A number of vessels bound for this port took their departure from Buffalo this morning. During the day the wind and weather has been quite favorable for the voyage, and we doubt not they will have a fine run.—*Ib.*

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds, Officers Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. [illegible] Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 132 Lake street. ag8-ly

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. P. PALMER, 112, 114 & 116 Lake Street, 750 Packages DOMESTICS, Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, 12½c.
75 " Lawrence Sheeting, 12½c.
100 " Appleton do. do.
100 " Indian Head do. do.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
30,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $22.50 do.

PRINTS.
100 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 10c.
50 " American Print Works, ... 9c.
50 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,

CLOTHS, KERSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. HOSIERY. NOTIONS, SILKS AND SHAWLS, CLOAKS, CARPETS, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply. OIL CLOTHS, Bedding and Feathers, Retail Dry Goods, DRESS GOODS, Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 25 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

NOTICE: Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.

P. PALMER, 112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET. [no26-g303-1y]

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and economy, also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$ 550	20 horse power	$1,250
10 "	700	25 "	1,450
12 "	725	30 "	1,675
15 "	900	35 "	2,000
16 "	1,180	40 "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc29-ly

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO., (Formerly Draker & Seville,) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work Of every description. no21-g301-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Worsted Goods.

WOOLEN YARN ZEPHYR WORSTED, BALMORAL HOSE AND LEGGINS, HOODS, MITTENS, SLEEVES, SONTAGS AND COMFORTERS, Commenced Slippers and Raised Work Cushions. WOOLEN HOSIERY, Gents' and Boys' Hand Knit Half Hose. We are receiving daily additions to our stock of Knit Worsted Woolen Goods. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of these goods. SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 .... LaSalle Street .... 41.

HAND KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS, CAPES, SLEEVES, SKATING CAPS, EQUESTRIENNES. The largest, most elegant and cheapest stock of the above goods in Chicago, is to be seen at 78 Lake Street, Where Ladies will also find Superior Skirts in every style. Pans of the newest modes; Corsets, (as low in price as from SEVEN SHILLINGS To Five Dollars per pair; and our usual full assortment of DRESS TRIMMING, HOSIERY, Undergarments, Zephyr and Shetland Wools, Yarns, Small Wares, &c. INSPECTION INVITED. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th, BENEFIT of the young American Tragic Actress, MISS BATEMAN, Who will appear in her own translation of the great French play, in four acts, entitled BEATRIX; Or, The Madonna of Art. Which has met wherever it has been presented with UNEQUALLED SUCCESS. Beatrix, (known as the Madonna of Art)....Miss Bateman. Grand Duchess....Miss Hosmer. Kingston....Mr. McVicker. GRAND DANCE.........Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the successful Comedietta of I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN. Miss Jennie Hosmer, Mrs. Myers, Messrs. McVicker, Myers, and Chaplin in new characters. ☞ In active preparation, Mrs. Bateman's great Comedy SELF.

KINGSBURY HALL.—Will be opened on FRIDAY, Dec. 6th, 1861, for a short time only, J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Moving PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE. Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonian Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Also, on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years of age 15 cents. Packages of five tickets, $1. de5-h590-1w

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country, testify that in respect to SOUND AND VENTILATION It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, Ill. no23-h404-3w

General Notices.

AN UNIQUE NEW STYLE Parlor Organ, Rosewood finish, worth Three Hundred Dollars. Any responsible person who will loan One Hundred Dollars on the money. For particulars address, for three days, Post Office Box 2213, stating where an interview can be had. de5-h593-3t

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—NEW YEAR'S DAY. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and intend having the "O'SHANNESSY CALLING CARD," for New Year's 1862, [illegible] will please order early to insure execution. de5-h587-1m

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The subscribers have opened a wholesale and retail Bakery establishment at No. 286 Randolph street, for the manufacture and sale of Crackers, Bread, Cakes and Pies, all of which will be found to be of superior quality and excellence. The facilities we have for doing a large business are such as will enable us to fill all orders promptly, with which we are favored. Country Merchants will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. THOMPSON & TEMPLETON, P. O. Box 1386. 286 Randolph street. A. THOMPSON. [no25-h335-2w] R. TEMPLETON.

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, destroyed by fire, and having adopted every modern improvement, we are prepared to render lard, hog-heads, ribs, etc., with promptness and dispatch. We have adopted "Turner's Patent," which enables us to render lard, or tallow, in one half the time required by the old process, and without injuring the stock by over-cooking. We guarantee the quality of our rendered stock to be superior to any rendered in Chicago. Terms reasonable. MITCHELL & ZAHM, no30-h548-1m 77 Kinzie street

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Manufacturers of TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS, And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. J. G. MITCHELL, [no19] LOUIS ZAHM.

ADOLF MARCUS WILL CONTINUE the business at the Old Stand, No. 117 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Where will be found at all times the Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobacco. de4-h585-3t

E. HOFFMAN WILL OPEN AT No. 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Under the Sherman House, in a few days, with a choice stock of Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, etc. de4-h587-3t

WAR DECLARED ON RINGBONES, Splents, Spavins, Corbs, Poll Evils, &c., &c. The undersigned are in possession of a receipt to make an Oil which will cure the above blemishes, which they will send to any one who sends them $1 and a three-cent stamp. Address "R. & H." Box 41, West Milton, Rock County, Wis. N. B.—The above Oil is one of the best articles known for family use, to cure corns, chilblains, flesh wounds, burns, &c., &c. no29-h530-1m R. & H.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at 9 A. M., except Sundays, and 11:15 P. M. except Saturdays. Arrive at Chicago at 6:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M. my13 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express—12:30 P. M., through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c. 5:45 P. M. for Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Rockford. Trains arrive at 11:45 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc15-ly

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 4:30 P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. Joliet Accommodation, 9:50 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 3:40 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 6:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 5:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:35 A. M., Albany 1:15 P. M., New York 6:30 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 5:45 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:20, Albany 6:15 A. M., New York 11 A. M., Boston [illegible]. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 6:00 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:30 A. M., Fast Express; and 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train. The 6:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Saturday Night Trains run on Sunday Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. ☞ Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:45 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO AND Pennsylvania Central R. R's, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents, Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 17 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago. The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; Depot, Liberty st., Pittsburgh; No. 60 North st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2d, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 9:00 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, Lyons, and intermediate points; [illegible] Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take [illegible] Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. GEO. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

Wanted.

WANTED—By a gentleman, his wife, board for a few weeks, in a family, or at the residence of a [illegible] Address W. H. [illegible]

WANTED.—Second-Hand [illegible] Bags and Drawers wanted [illegible] Address "Scarving, Post Office," Chicago.

WANTED—At the Waverly House, No. 229 Kinzie street, boarders to whom good board and [illegible] Transient $1.25 per day. [illegible] de5-h588-1t

WANTED—A Situation [illegible] Wholesale House as Book-keeper [illegible] is perfectly competent [illegible] several years experience in New York. Address Office Box 269.

WANTED—A Situation [illegible] in some good business [illegible] keep the books [illegible] Good references given. Address [illegible] Box 3406.

WANTED—A young [illegible] Wet Nurse, one that [illegible] and take the best of care of [illegible] preferred. Apply at No. 65 State street [illegible] de5-h590-1w

WANTED TO RENT—A [illegible] suitable for the "Home of the Aged [illegible] Females." Any person having [illegible] desiring to rent it [illegible] their terms in person or by letter, with the [illegible] 88 Edina Place. Per order.

WANTED! WANTED!—[illegible] Round Turnpike or Off Shoots [illegible] STER & BAXTER, 26 South Water street. no23-h368-1m

WANTED—Twenty Black [illegible] to whom constant employment [illegible] TAYLOR, BUTTERFIELD [illegible] no20-h366-1w

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. [illegible] Apply to Dr. S. ANDREWS, corner of [illegible] Madison street, between 11 and 12 A. M. [illegible] P. M.

WANTED—A Partner, [illegible] five or silent, with a capital of [illegible] thousand dollars, in a business [illegible] profits. Satisfactory references [illegible] and further information obtained [illegible] Office Box 3774, stating where [illegible] can be had.

WANTED—200,000 Railroad [illegible] wanted, to be delivered during the [illegible] winter and spring of 1862, at points on the [illegible] St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. [no18-h289-1m]

WANTED—Agents wanted in every town and village in the Northwestern States, to sell the GROVER & BAKER Premium Sewing Machines. This Company now manufacture [illegible] the Lock or Shuttle Stitch [illegible] Grover & Baker Patent Stitch [illegible] of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. B. YOUNG [illegible] General Agent [illegible] no7-h129-1m

TEACHERS.—A gentleman and his wife, both graduates, and [illegible] years' successful experience [illegible] College, High School or Academy [illegible] and references of the highest character [illegible] Address "J., Teacher, McGee's Box [illegible]

MONTHLY NURSE.—A lady [illegible] experience wishes engagements [illegible] Nurse. Best of references given. Address [illegible] care of Box 1682, Chicago.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any [illegible] having a first-class second-hand [illegible] good repair, can find a cash customer by [illegible] Post-Office Box 4286, Chicago.

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stable [illegible] Adams street, Chicago, Illinois, by [illegible] no29-h534-2w

$5,000. WANTED—A [illegible] of Dry Goods, for which [illegible] will be paid [illegible] Address "BUSINESS," Box [illegible] no27-h496-1w

To Rent.

FOR RENT.—Brick House [illegible] Wabash avenue, in good repair, with [illegible] all modern improvements. [illegible] at 41 and 43 Lake street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO [illegible] A first-class and completely [illegible] on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth [illegible] the modern improvements and conveniences [illegible] good barn. [illegible] can make a very desirable arrangement [illegible] the owner by boarding a [illegible] premises. Apply to [illegible] Real Estate Room, No. 8 Clark st. no29-h546-1w

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" [illegible] "Lumber Yard" Property to rent [illegible] JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., [illegible] east corner Lake and Clark streets. [illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS [illegible] MELODEONS TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos [illegible] at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs, next door [illegible]) [ap18-ly]

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible] few days only, Rare opportunity [illegible] scriber, being about to leave [illegible] sale House and Barn, No. 131 West Madison [illegible] Household Furniture for sale [illegible] A. J. BATES. de5-h595-1w

VESSEL FOR SALE.—A staunch [illegible] and vessel of eleven thousand [illegible] well found in every particular [illegible] ALD & BRO., east end Twelfth street bridge [illegible] no30-h544-1w

FOR SALE—A vacant Lot [illegible] Clark street, fronting Court House Square [illegible] Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 8 [illegible] no15-h323-1m

FOR SALE—A Scholarship [illegible] Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College [illegible] to R. S. WELLS, of the firm of [illegible] Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for [illegible] or on time, 100 feet on Washington street [illegible] on Margaret street. Very desirable [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 4 [illegible] Lake.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, [illegible] Wabash avenue. The house was well [illegible] has gas and water. The lot is in a desirable [illegible] city, and is the highest point of ground [illegible] Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake [illegible] ja12-h85-6m

FRESH MILCH COWS for [illegible] at Haase's Stock Farm, one mile west [illegible] Station, known as HAASE'S PARK. Intending to dedicate my premises [illegible] embellishment of my Park, I shall sell [illegible] rich stock of Milch Cows at [illegible] de5-h613-6t F. HAASE, Post Office [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new [illegible] complete running order, will be sold low [illegible] cash or time, for approved paper [illegible] VANDERVOORT, [illegible] Tin Plate and Sheet Iron [illegible] no6-h126-1stp-1m

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated [illegible] AT CLINTONVILLE. Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has [illegible] stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of [illegible] They may be rented separately or [illegible] POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY. Or the property may be bought at a very low [illegible] on easy terms. For particulars [illegible] no8-h129-1m No. 45 [illegible]

NOTICE TO MILLERS.—For [illegible] a Steam Flouring Mill with [illegible] with all the necessary, bolting [illegible] apparatus; large Engine, supplied [illegible] the machinery in good running [illegible] with the Mill, there is a frame [illegible] frame cooper shop, barrel [illegible] yard, with stable [illegible] the midst of a wheat growing [illegible] a rare opportunity for a [illegible] business. Having taken [illegible] dispose of it at a low price [illegible] exchange it for improved [illegible] lars apply to GEORGE L. DAVENPORT [illegible] Iowa.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] rooms, with board, can be [illegible] Also, a few day boarders [illegible] of a home may be expected [illegible] street, corner Monroe, two blocks [illegible] son street Depot. Apply on the premises [illegible] Post Office Box 3838.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms [illegible] single rooms can be obtained [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders [illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] with board may now be had [illegible] street, third door east of State street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few [illegible] and families can be accommodated [illegible] and pleasant rooms at No. 63 [illegible] a few day boarders. References [illegible] no26-h381-1m

BOARDING.—There are [illegible] cant at 229 and 231 South Clark street [illegible] pleasant front rooms, suitable for [illegible] tlemen and their wives or single [illegible] a convenient location for day [illegible] few moments' walk from the P[illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant [illegible] front rooms, furnished [illegible] board, suitable for a family. Also, [illegible] men can be accommodated with [illegible] applying at 184 Monroe street [illegible] House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very [illegible] rooms with board can now be [illegible] West Washington street, corner of [illegible] few day boarders can be accommodated [illegible]

NATIONAL HOUSE, [illegible] street, is now opened and [illegible] throughout, for the accommodation [illegible] Also, day boarders on the most [illegible] no8-h46-1m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Ladies' Wool [illegible] cents, worth 25; Children's Merino [illegible] Boys' Woolen Hose [illegible] legs at 15 cents, worth 25 [illegible] cents, worth 37 [illegible] LADIES' BUCK GAUNTLETS, At 50 cents, worth 75; Children's [illegible] cents, worth 19c; [illegible]

ZEPHYRS, &c.—The [illegible] City and Country [illegible] to our present [illegible] knit and woven Woolen Goods [illegible] Mr. Graves being absent [illegible] INSPECT OUR GOODS. Orders by mail [illegible]